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CENTENNIAL



SOUVENIR
ALBUM

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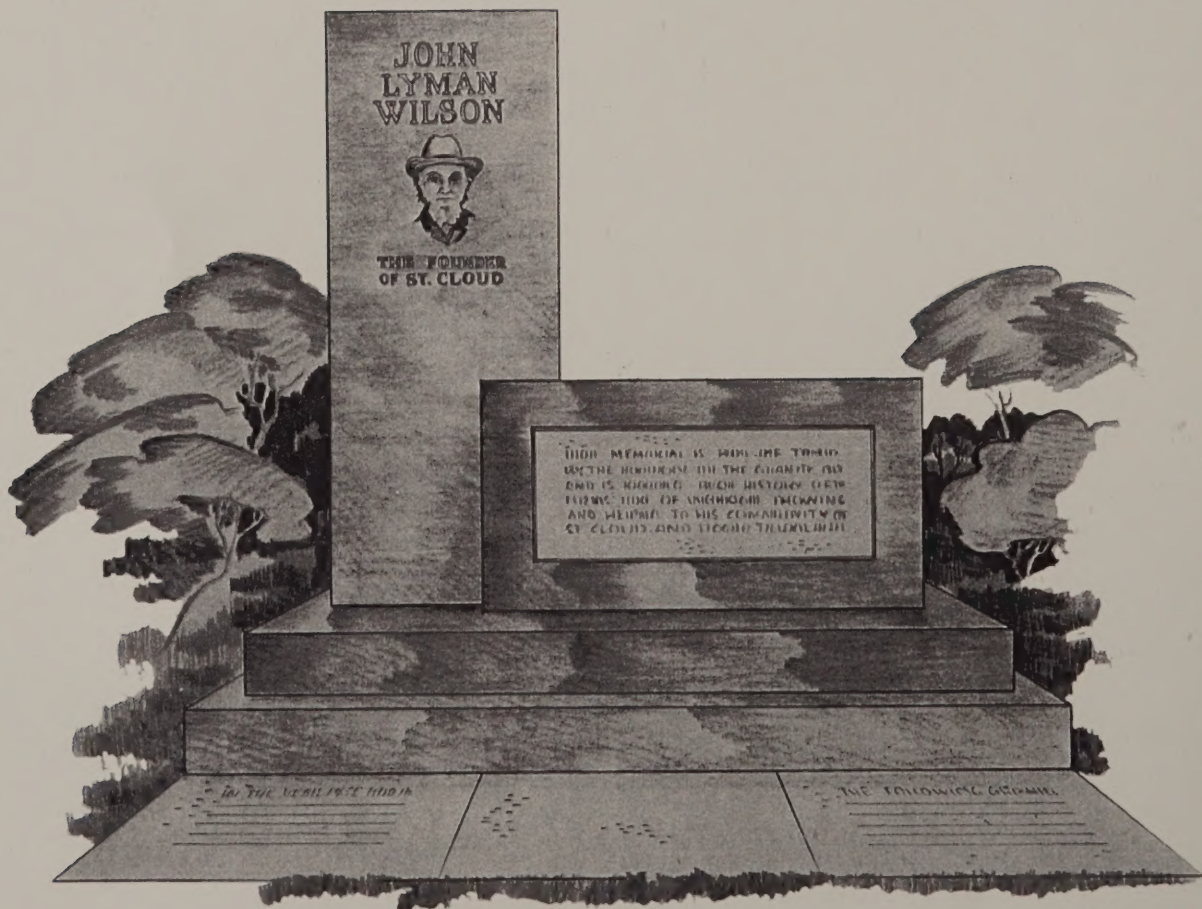
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ST. CLOUD CENTENNIAL



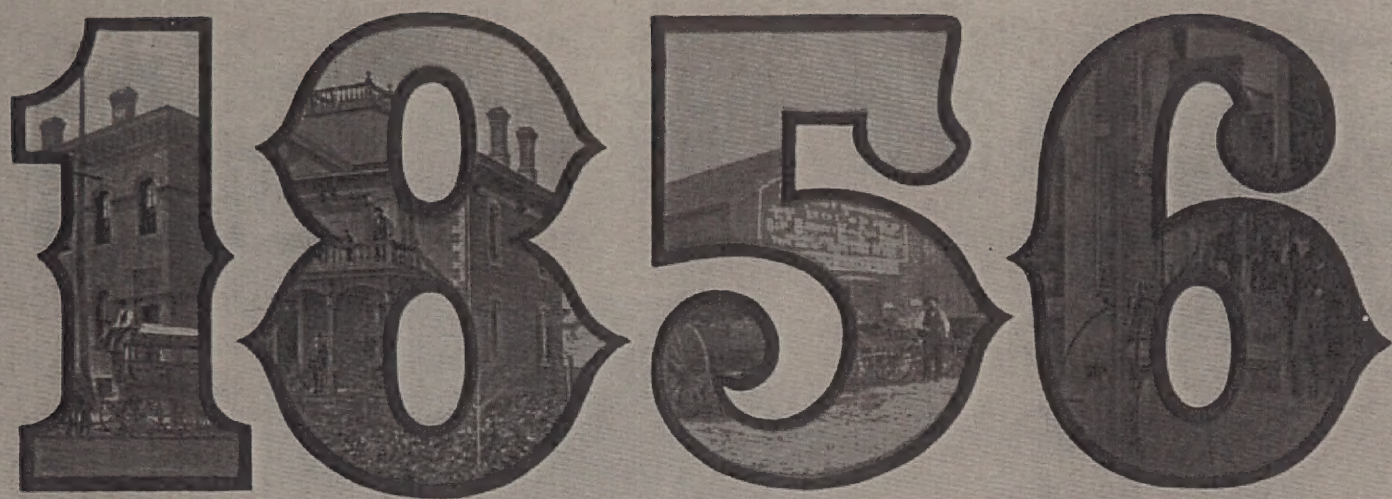
SOUVENIR ALBUM





Sketch of monument to John Lyman Wilson dedicated during St. Cloud's "Century Week", June 24-30, 1956. This cenotaph, executed in three St. Cloud granites, was contributed to the community by the St. Cloud granite industry.

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PORTRAYING A CENTURY OF LIVING IN ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

This book seeks to present and preserve some of the scenes and faces, the incidents and places which make up much of the first-century story of St. Cloud, Minnesota. It cannot and does not embrace all of the record. It is not a detailed chronology nor a complete picture as histories go, but it does hope to mirror the kind of people, the ways of life, and the American spirit which shaped the town and evolved its pattern in its initial 100 years.

Compiled and Edited by GERTRUDE GOVE, Assisted by the Editorial Committee of the Stearns County Historical Society.

Published by the St. Cloud Centennial Committee.



STEARNS HISTORY MUSEUM
285 SOUTH 3RD AVENUE
SAINT CLOUD, MN 56301-3751



JOHN LYMAN WILSON

FEBRUARY 24, 1820 — JANUARY 4, 1910

One of four sons born to Joseph and Eliza Wilson in Columbia Falls, Maine, John Wilson had come west — first to Illinois and, in 1851, to Minnesota — to help in the lumber industry. He erected saw mills in Saint Anthony Falls, now Minneapolis, and Sauk Rapids. In 1853, he purchased the claim of Ole Bergeson, a norwegian "squatter", for \$100. This land lay between two ravines and is now the principal business district of Saint Cloud. It extended from Mississippi river west to the present Osseo tracks. The town site was platted and filed September 1, 1855, under the name of Saint Cloud.





100 YEARS

IN JOHN'S TOWN

Saint Cloud began as triplets.

At almost the same time — 1853-55 — three very different types of men and settlers saw the possibilities in a town on the west bank of the Mississippi and close by the fertile Sauk River Valley and the equally rich agricultural lands of Maine Prairie.

One founder was a fur trader at Watab, General Sylvanus B. Lowry, a southerner who owned slaves. The second was John L. Wilson, a Yankee from Maine who was building a saw mill in Sauk Rapids. The third was a professional town-site promoter, George Fuller Brott, another Yankee.

Each of these towns had its own street names, steamboat landing, ferry across the Mississippi, stores, churches, school, post office and type of settler; Southerner in the north, German in the center, and Yankee in the south.

In March, 1856, the Minnesota Territorial Legislature granted these three towns the right to incorporate and April 2, 1856, thirty-five voters chose the first town officers for these settlers, now united, politically, into Saint Cloud.

Travelers passing through this region commented: "The three hamlets are not equal to one-tenth the size of St. Joe." And "A small but pretentious suburb of Sauk Rapids", at that time a thriving fur trading town and summer resort for southerners.

Jane Grey Swisshelm, the editor of the Lower Town newspaper, the Saint Cloud Visiter, told a different story to her readers, some of whom were Easterners planning to come west. "There is a magnificent but unimproved waterpower here. No dram shops but plenty of beer for Hans. Saint Cloud has a gristmill, a planing mill, a sash and door factory, over 100 dwellings and stores, a large Temperance Hotel, a Roman Catholic Chapel, and Baptist and Episcopal services, a school house and fine lyceum."

Many of the settlers who came because Minnesota was advertised as a "Lunger State," recovered from tuberculosis.

Usually settlers of the three towns got along amicably, but the Press Fight was a quarrel which attracted statewide attention. Mrs. Swisshelm, the fiery editor, was such an ardent fighter against the extension of slavery into free territories that she was called "The Mother of the Republican Party." She used her pen to right the wrong she felt Lowry and his friends in Upper Town and Sauk Rapids were doing to their negro servants — keeping them as slaves in this free territory. Finally her attacks became so bitter that her press was thrown into the river and she was hanged in effigy. Yet, before the General died, they had ended the feud.

A wave of terror swept over the town in 1862 when the Sioux Uprising began near Kimball. So many men were away serving in the Union Army. The Broker Block was barricaded; Fort Holes was erected; farm families fled their homes for the safety of the town. However, no attack took place in Saint Cloud.

Despite the fact that many had come to America because they disliked the compulsory military service required of them in Europe, all national groups in Saint Cloud did their part in helping the Union win the Civil War. Saint Cloud even furnished a war-time governor, Stephen Miller.

Southerners in Upper Town moved away during the war, and Middle Town soon became the business section of united Saint Cloud. It was a logical development because the Sauk Valley farmers were trading with the merchants who spoke their language. The shrewd Yankees of Lower Town began moving closer to St. Germain and hiring German-speaking clerks.

Oliver Hudson Kelley, founder of the Grange movement, and a reporter for the St. Paul Press in 1865, commented: "Within the town limits are about 1,000 inhabitants and the immediate suburbs claim 500 more. The business of the town is thriving. There are some 50 stores, the most of which are well stocked and do a heavy business. The mills are turning out lumber rapidly and it as rapidly assumes the form of buildings. There are several fine brick buildings here, among others, the courthouse, and the Catholic Church which is now having the roof put on."

Saint Cloud grew rapidly during the 1860's and 70's due largely to the Red River trade.

The Burbank brothers made Saint Cloud the eastern terminus for the ox carts laden with Hudson's Bay Fur Company's goods bound for London via the Mississippi. They had also contracted to carry mail, express and supplies for the Federal Government and soon a gigantic shipping business was developing through Saint Cloud. This brought new business and new families, too — Holes, Wesley Carter, Herberger, Molitor and others.

Iron rails connected Saint Cloud with the East in 1866 (the St. Paul and Pacific Road), but steamboating did not stop until the dam was constructed in the river in the late 1880's. Until the 1870's, most of the freight between Saint Cloud and the Twin Cities was done on the Mississippi.

In 1869, Saint Cloud was chosen as the site for the third Normal School in the state. The same year, merchants organized a Board of Trade (forerunner of the present Chamber of Commerce).

The first term of public school had been taught as early as 1858, but it was not until 1869 that all public school work was taught under one roof and according to grades. The Union School was erected that year. (It is now the most central part of Central Junior High.)

From 1875 to 1889, Saint Cloud was divided into two public school districts — one continued around Union School and serviced the Lower Town group; the other centered around the Independent School (Franklin School on 1st Street and 10th Avenue North), where lessons were taught in German and some religious training was provided. By 1889, however, there were two parochial schools in Saint Cloud and German was being taught in the Union School, so the districts were united into one — the Saint Cloud Special School District No. 28, which included three wards from East Side.

The Atlas of 1874 reported the population of Saint Cloud as 3,000.

The 1880's saw many changes: The Holy Angels parish was provided for the English-speaking Catholics. The Diocese of Saint Cloud was created and Holy Angels became the Cathedral. The Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict started St. Benedictine's Hospital which was to grow into the present modern Saint Cloud Hospital. The dam was constructed, ending the steamboat era, but logging was continued through a sluiceway in the dam. With electricity now generated by water power, many woodworking establishments brought in much new activity. Flour milling also increased tremendously.

The late 1880's saw many signs of eastern city life appearing in Saint Cloud; for example, gas and electric lights, piped water and sewage system, telephone, paved main street, better paid fire and police protection.

The granite industry, which had begun in 1868, developed rapidly in the 1880's. The Scots (Kellas, Simmers, Campbell, Alexander) and the Swedish and Polish groups became an important part of Saint Cloud's population. The Swedish people chose the East Side, many settling in Swede Hollow. As a result, the Seventh Ward School, the Salem Lutheran and Calvary Baptist Churches were founded and the East Side was added to Saint Cloud proper. St. John Cantius Church and School indicate the Polish people settled around Third Street north and 15th Avenue.

The state located its Reformatory in Saint Cloud in 1889, on the site of the first quarry.

By 1892, there were 25 quarries and 2 polishing sheds in active operation with a monthly payroll of \$25,000. However, it was not until the turn of the century, when monumental work, rather than granite paving blocks, became the leading product of the granite industry, that Saint Cloud really came to be known as the "busy, gritty, granite city."

Three excellent newspapers kept Saint Cloud informed. In 1893, Alvah Eastman purchased W. B. Mitchell's Journal Press, the successor of the Democrat and the Visiter. In 1875, Colin F. MacDonald took over the Saint Cloud Times which had been started in Civil War days as the Saint Cloud Union. In 1872, Peter Brick and Peter E. Kaiser started the German paper, Der Nordstern, no longer in existence.

By the turn of the century, citizens of Saint Cloud were becoming concerned about others. The Saint Cloud Humane Society was formed in 1893 to care for neglected and abused animals, especially horses. This led to the formation, in 1908, of the Good Cheer Branch of the International Sunshine Society to care for neglected and abused humans, especially children. In 1911, the Public Health League worked against the spread of contagious diseases and for the employment of a city and school nurse. Because of pressure from the Reading Room Society regarding the lack of sanitation where groceries and meats were sold, Mayor Seberger in 1913, appointed one of the members, Mrs. E. F. Moore, the City Pure Food Inspector. It was the Reading Room, too, which was successful in its agitation for systematic collection of garbage.

The 1890 census set the population of Saint Cloud at 7,686. In the early 1890's, the Great Northern Railroad located its car shops west of Saint Cloud and Waite Park appeared. The locating of the Watab Paper Mill at Sartell in 1905 made that village grow.

With the advent of the automobile and hard surfaced roads, Saint Cloud was no longer a somewhat isolated outpost on the edge of wilderness. It had industry; it had commerce; it had grown slowly but certainly toward an eventual place in the community of cities that make up the state.

Samuel C. Pandolfo, in 1917, attempted to make Saint Cloud into a new Detroit. The Pan car, and Pantown, were launched into a post-war era that would soon see a disastrous depression and the ballooning project was pricked on a legal technicality that brought it crashing down. The physical assets remained, however, and were put to use several times before becoming the present home of Franklin Transformer.

The air age did not find the city lacking in spirit. An airport, built on land which had been donated by Mrs. Whitney, was completed with Federal funds in 1934 and named the A. G. Whitney Memorial Air Port. For the past several years, Saint Cloud has been connected to the rest of the world by air routes feeding to larger metropolitan areas.

In its communications, too, the city has grown. Since 1937, KFAM, owned and operated by the Times Publishing Company, has been on the air; in 1950, another station, WJON, began broadcasting in Saint Cloud. And in 1955, completely modern personal communication was introduced in the form of a dial phone system.

But the most satisfying indication of growth is in a city's population figures. In 1950, the official census of Saint Cloud was set at 29,410; it has been estimated that now, one hundred years from its inception, the city has grown to 37,000 with a trade area population of 250,000.

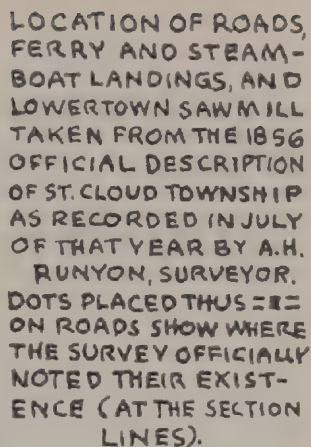
Pictures tell more than words. Pictures plus words should tell still more.

The Committee has tried to accomplish this in this Centennial Album which portrays some of the persons and events closely connected with the growth of John L. Wilson's town during the first one hundred years.



WITH THE ROADS WHICH THEN LED INTO ITS PLATTED AREA. NOTE THAT THIS ORIGINAL AREA (SHOWN DOTTED) IS ALSO SHOWN AT LARGER SCALE BELOW, THE ORIGINAL STREET NAMES INCLUDED.

WITH THE ROADS WHICH THEN LED INTO ITS PLATTED AREA. NOTE THAT THIS ORIGINAL AREA (SHOWN DOTTED) IS ALSO SHOWN AT LARGER SCALE BELOW, THE ORIGINAL STREET NAMES INCLUDED.



FERRY MOST USED
BY THE RED RIVER
TRAFFIC

- WILSON'S FERRY

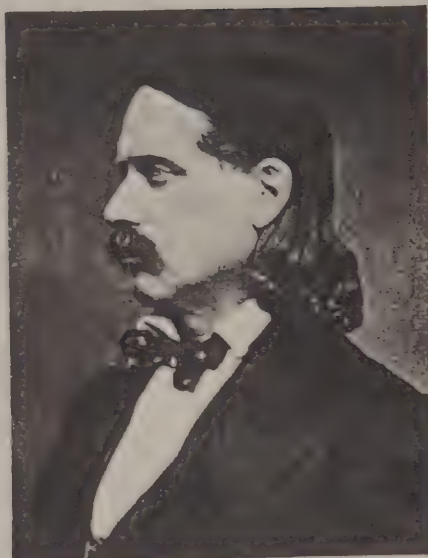
STREETS AS NAMED
IN THE ORIGINAL 3
TOWN PLATS. BUT
NOTE THAT ONLY A FEW
CRUDE BUILDINGS DE-
FINED THEIR POSITION
IN 1856 — AT THE LOW-
ER AND UPPER LEVEES,
& AROUND THE CROSS-
ING OF ST GERMAIN &
WASHINGTON STREET
(NOW FIFTH AVENUE).

RESEARCH AND RENDERING BY GLANVILLE SMITH &

FOUNDERS OF THE 3 SAINT CLOUDS



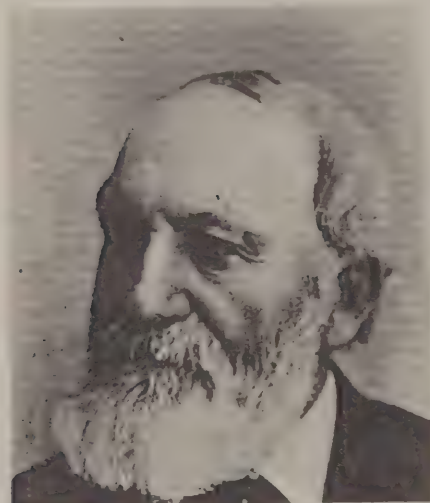
GEORGE FULLER BROTT — a professional townsite promoter, in 1854 secured rights to the land from the Lower Ravine to the present Saint Cloud Children's Home. Brott's "Lower Town" was settled mainly by Yankees.



SYLVANUS B. LOWRY — a fur trader at Watab, in 1853 obtained rights to the land between the Upper Ravine and the present Saint Cloud-Sauk Rapids bridge. He named it Acadia and it was settled by other southerners and their slaves. He had his own home on the present location of the Saint Cloud Hospital.



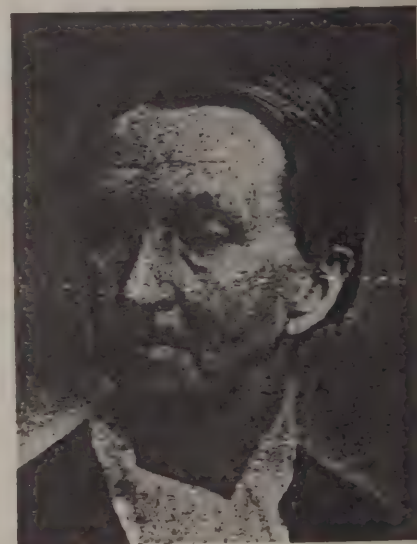
FATHER FRANCIS X. PIERZ — a missionary to northern Minnesota Indians, held the first services in Saint Cloud on May 22, 1855. He wrote to friends in Central Europe, persuaded many to come to Sauk Valley, "the richest place in the world."



JOHN W. TENVOORDE — came to Saint Cloud in 1854 in search of a location for a colony of German settlers who proposed to emigrate from Evansville, Indiana. The following year the group came and settled in Wilson's "Middle Town."



BROTT'S LOWER TOWN — this view shows the home of John Ball, located at what is now Second Avenue South and 11th Street.



MRS. JANE GREY SWISSELM — did a great service to this community by advertising Saint Cloud to the eastern press through her paper, The Saint Cloud Visiter. For example: "Saint Cloud possesses a magnificent but unimproved source of water power."



The "three Saint Clouds" were divided by the natural boundaries of ravines and trees and by the nationalities of the settlers. Residents of Upper Town, pictured at left, found congenial company in their neighbors across the river in Sauk Rapids who were also southerners.

TRANSPORTATION . . .



Settling on the mississippi solved the main transportation problem in connecting with other communities. Local transportation was developed as the need for it grew. (1) By 1857 Saint Cloud was connected with Saint Paul by stage road on both sides of the Mississippi. (2) The steamers Governor Ramsey, H. M. Rice and Enterprise regularly made the trip between Saint Cloud and Saint Paul (24 hours up stream and 6-8 hours down). The Minneapolis made the trip as late as 1874. (3) Trains of covered wagons, drawn by yoked oxen, traveled routes which correspond roughly to today's Highways 152 and 52. (4) Ferry boats crossing the Mississippi were necessary for each town. The Upper Town ferry operator was William Pattison; Middle Town operator was Alexis Edelbrock (later Abbot at St. John's); Lower Town operator was Horatio G. Fowler. (5) The deep ravines separating the towns were traversed by foot bridges, this one at 4th Avenue. Later a metal wagon-and-foot bridge replaced this one and, in 1916 when the ravine was filled, many a young citizen deplored the loss of "Lover's Lane."



STEARNS HISTORY MUSEUM
CHICAGO, ILL.
1916

WHY JOHN L. WILSON IS CALLED THE "FATHER OF SAINT CLOUD"

John L. Wilson, founder of Middle Town, was of French Huguenot ancestry and was fond of reading about Napoleon Bonaparte. One day, while reading, he was impressed by the name Saint Cloud which was the name of Napoleon's palace in a Paris suburb also called Saint Cloud. He decided to use that name for his community, and when the towns were incorporated into one, in 1856, Wilson's choice of a name was accepted for the combined town.



THE WILSON HOMESTEAD, the last of three he owned, was located just across the tracks on the east side of Fifth Avenue North (now Mathew Hall's coal sheds). The first Wilson home was Ole Bergeson's log cabin in Empire Park. The second is shown in later pages of this album.

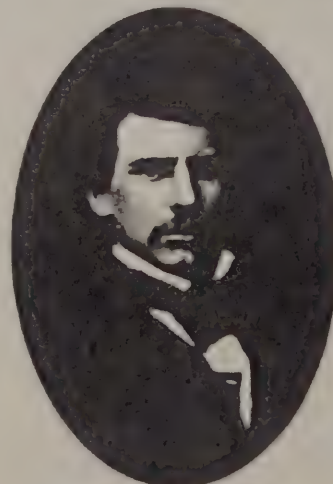
Brott had left his town early, and Lowry had died in 1865. John L. Wilson stayed on, grew older with his town, and died in 1910. But the name Mr. Wilson had chosen was followed by other founders; Lower Town was called Saint Cloud City, and Upper Town was known as Lowry's addition to Saint Cloud. On April 12, 1861, the town council voted to recognize John L. Wilson as the original proprietor of the town, hence the name of Wilson on the deeds of much of the Saint Cloud property today.

In 1949, the Saint Cloud Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed and dedicated a bronze memorial plaque at the main entrance of the Stearns County Court House to make visible and permanent tribute to the memory of John L. Wilson.

Apart from this, strangely enough, there is nothing here today — street, park or building — which bears the name of this Father of Saint Cloud. It is his brother, Joseph, owner of much of East Saint Cloud, who is so honored.



JOHN L. WILSON
"FATHER OF SAINT CLOUD"

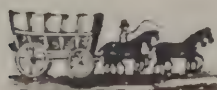


JOHN HALE TAYLOR



C. T. STEARNS

On April 2, 1856, thirty five voters chose the following town officers:
PRESIDENT: Sylvanus B. Lowty
RECORDER: John Hale Taylor
TRUSTEES: C. T. Stearns, Franklin Sisson and John W. Tenvoorde



EARLY SETTLERS IN SAINT CLOUD

One of the first settlers, and the first postmaster of Saint Cloud, was Joseph Edelbrock. He was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan and later served a second term in that office under an appointment by President Cleveland in 1886.



JOSEPH EDELBROCK



MRS. JOSEPH EDELBROCK

Mr. and Mrs. Edelbrock operated a general store at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and St. Germain. The second building to be erected on that site, the first had frequently been used for church and school purposes and for county meetings.



The Post Office consisted of 24 call boxes at the rear of the store. The mail was left at Sauk Rapids and brought over whenever "it was handy" for Mr. Edelbrock to go after it.

The first town constable was Barney Overbeck. In a small log cabin which had been built by Balthasar Rosenberger, he ran a hotel and a jail and lived there himself.



BARNEY OVERBECK

Guests in the hotel entered the loft by way of an outside ladder and prisoners were kept in the cellar. The cabin came to be known as the "Farmer's Home."



Later on, after the Minnesota House had been erected, the cabin was rented to another family.



THE FARMER'S HOME today, in Riverside Park in East Saint Cloud. Preserved by Saint Cloud Boy Scouts, the house bears a plaque telling its story:

"Built about 1855 by Balthasar Rosenberger on 6th Avenue South. Later B. Overbeck used it as a home, hotel, fort, jail, court house and claim office. It is now the oldest house standing in Saint Cloud. It was removed from the original location to its present site by the Park Commissioners in the year 1916. May it receive the respect due such a sturdy veteran of our pioneer day. Presented by Boy Scouts of America, Saint Cloud, Minnesota."

The Civil War Period



JANE GREY SWISSELM

(From a photograph in the Museum of the Minnesota Historical Society.)

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm was a tiny, dainty woman, equally talented with needle, paint brush and pen. As an editor she was fearless as well as forceful. She was always championing a cause — be it her fellow-woman deprived of her just personal and property rights (at that time women could not, legally, own anything), or the wounded soldier or the poor negro slave.

In 1858, she was righting the wrong dealt the negro servants of Sylvanus Lowry and his friends in Upper Town and Sauk Rapids whom she felt were being kept as slaves in a free territory (Northwest Territory and Louisiana Territory). Her bitter attacks finally caused General Lowry to act. Her press was thrown into the river and her life was threatened. When she resumed printing, the July 29, 1858, number carried a promise that "never again in the Saint Cloud Visiter" would the editor "attack the General." The next week out came Vol. I No. I of the Saint Cloud Democrat with a black-bordered obituary of the Saint Cloud Visiter. In another column Mrs. Swisshelm renewed her attack on General Lowry. However, before Lowry's death in 1865, the feud was ended.

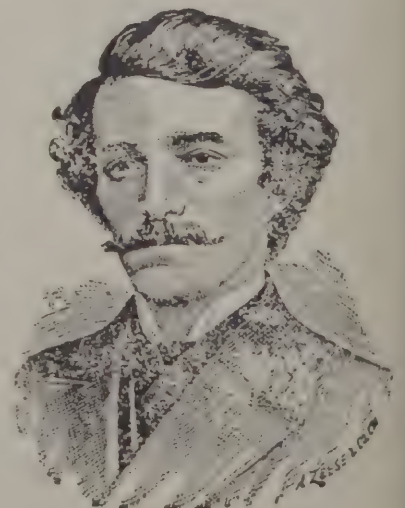
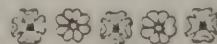


In spite of the fact that many of the German settlers had come to America because they disliked the compulsory military service of their homeland, they did not hesitate to join up during the Civil War.



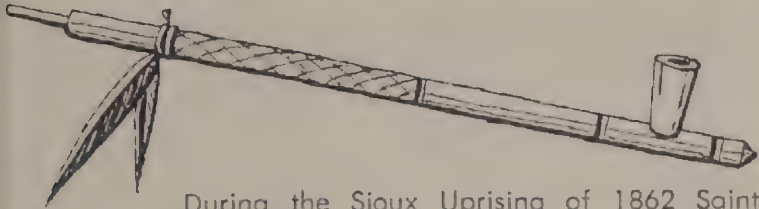
STEPHEN MILLER

Stephen Miller was so popular that his friends presented him with a sword which he carried through several battles and which is now in the Stearns County Historical Society Museum in the Court House. Captain Lueg trained a company of Saint Cloud men as did J. M. McKelvy and C. C. Andrews before they themselves left for service. (The local GAR Post is named after J. M. McKelvy.)



J. M. MCKELVY

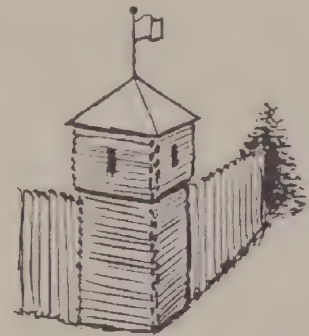
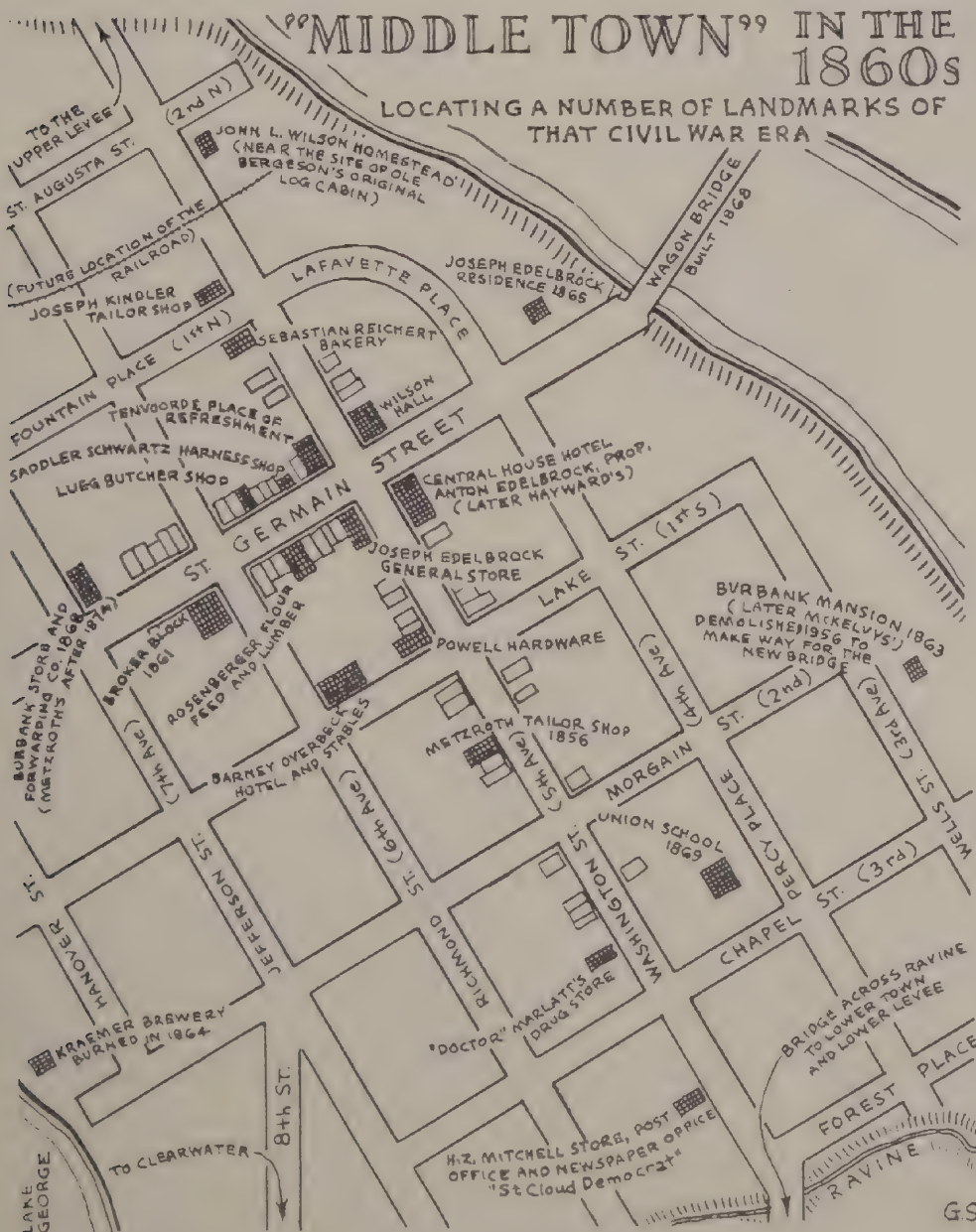
THE SIOUX UPRISING OF 1862...



During the Sioux Uprising of 1862 Saint Cloud prepared for attack by barricading the Broker Block, the present Fandel's site. This large brick building was completely covered with boards to make it bullet proof, with a high double board fence enclosing the remainder of the block. Farmers brought their families in to stay until the expected attack from the Sioux was over. Counters were used for beds and towns-people brought in food. When it was felt that this was not enough protection, Fort Holes was constructed on the hill at Tenth Street and Third Avenue South, overlooking the river.



The BROKER BLOCK, a three-story building, was erected in 1861 by Joseph and Henry Broker. It was the "finest building in Saint Cloud" at the time and was totally destroyed by fire in 1872.



MIDDLE
TOWN
BECOMES
THE
BUSINESS
SECTION

"MIDDLE TOWN" MERCHANTS



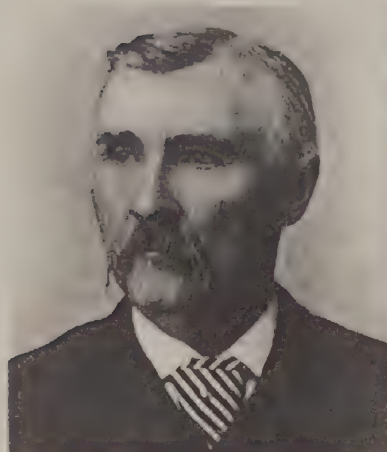
SILAS MARLATT

Dr. SILAS MARLATT was a young New Yorker who had given up the practice of medicine and moved west for his health. He ran a pharmacy and lived a long and useful life in Saint Cloud. In her paper, Mrs. Swisshelm reported that Dr. Marlatt "found patronage because most people use drugs for fear they will be taken sick."



MR. and MRS. H. Z. MITCHELL

HENRY ZEHRING MITCHELL and his wife ELIZABETH came to Saint Cloud in 1856. He was described as "that type of man who can't be absorbed by mere business, but will develop an interest in the public weal." At his Cheap Cash Store he kept "a large well assorted stock of calicoes, gingham, denims, bleached and brown muslins, hoop skirts and a large variety of ready-made clothing and assorted confectionery." Later the Store, the Post Office, (he had been appointed postmaster by President Lincoln), and the Saint Cloud Democrat office (now managed by his son, W. B. Mitchell, the nephew of Jane Grey Swisshelm) was moved to 309 Fifth Avenue South.



JOHN METZROTH



MRS. JOHN METZROTH

JOHN WILLIAM METZROTH and his wife, MARGARETHA came to Saint Cloud in 1856. With them came the first sewing machine ever seen in the village. Both did tailoring in their small shop and home on Fifth Avenue South. In 1860 Mr. Metzroth established the first retail store of ready made clothing for men in Saint Cloud.



CHAR. P. POWELL. WM. POWELL.

C. F. & W. POWELL,
DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TIN WARE,
Agricultural Implements,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, PLOUGHS,
SHOVELS, SPADES,
HOES, PICKS, TRAPS,
SCYTHES, ROPE, SASH,
PUTTY, ETC.

Particular Attention paid to
ROOFING AND JOBBING
In Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

Cor. Washington and Lake Streets,
SAINT CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

CHARLES and WILLIAM POWELL in 1861 erected their hardware store on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street South. (The building was razed this year.) A typical advertisement (right) mentions "ploughs...hoes...traps...scythes...sash..." with "Particular Attention paid to ROOFING AND JOBBING In Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper."



CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS



THE EVERETT SCHOOL was located between 7th and 8th Streets and 3rd and 4th Avenues South



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH was moved twice before ending up as a residence at 825 South Second Avenue



The first ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, a building 25'x35', was erected in 1856 on the present post office site.

The Everett School House, paid for by private donation, was erected during the winter of 1856-7. It was named in honor of Edward Everett, the famed Boston orator, who sent a library of carefully selected volumes valued at about \$200. These became the nucleus of the St. Cloud Public Library. The building served as a church and social hall during its early years. One or two terms of private school were taught before September, 1858, when M. P. Noel, a young man from Lower Town, taught the first term of public (tax supported) school in Saint Cloud. He had 42 pupils whose education was paid for by taxes levied on residents of Saint Cloud.

The Baptists, a "lively congregation", were the first protestant group to organize here in 1855; but not till later were they able to erect a building. The Episcopalians were the first protestant group to erect a building. On August 20, 1856, the cornerstone for St. John's Episcopal Church was laid. It was a "quaint little brown building, handsomely carpeted and presenting quite a citified air." In February, 1863, "27 yoke of oxen and about two dozen men and 400 boys" moved this building to the southwest corner of Block 23 (what is now 390 South 4th Avenue) and a picket fence was put around it. It was later moved again and made into a residence. In the spring of 1856, the first Roman Catholic Church was erected. The total cost was only \$850 because much of the work and lumber had been donated. In the yard a pyramidal shed housed the first "church-going bell ever heard on the west side of the river."

The Methodists in 1857 formed a "class" which was led, when the traveling preacher was not in town, by Ambrose Freeman, and in 1864, they erected a one-story frame structure at what is now 527 South 4th Avenue.

All the churches soon had some type of musical instrument and a choir. The Episcopalians had a melodeon which had been donated by Mrs. Sigourney, the noted poetess. The Methodists had "a melodeon with a good tune". The Catholics had an organ that J. W. Tenvoorde had raised the money for, \$300, "all in one day." According to Mrs. Swisshelm in 1861:

"The Catholics and Episcopalians have good music because it is a matter of general church regulation and not left to the whim of whoever may have the brief authority of chorister. The Cumberland Presbyterian is respectable from its total absence of pretensions and the feeling that it is intended to aid and express devotional feeling, but the music in the Baptist Church where the scientific singers most do congregate has been a succession of noticeable gymnastics, ever since we came to Saint Cloud, and if there is any law to prohibit Sunday exhibitions it ought to come under it. To our mind it conveys no more idea of worship than the performance of a set of negro spirituals. In the Methodist Church, congregation singing has been made ridiculous by a leader who takes pains to pitch his tone four notes above any ordinary voice, then gets on his tip toes, stretches his neck, shuts his eyes and strains out falsetto in his efforts to get up to the highest tone."

RED RIVER TRADE & THE BIG SQUEAK . . .



During the 1860-70's, Red River trade put Saint Cloud on the map. J. C. Burbank and his brother Henry Clay Burbank began their business carrying Hudson's Bay Fur Company's goods from Pembina to London via Saint Cloud and the Mississippi. With the extension of their stage coach lines and other services, barns had to be erected to house animals, the present site of A. A. Eich Garage. Hotels and restaurants sprang up as the trade grew. The Burbanks contracted to carry mail, express and government supplies to the west and northwest. Before long they had become wholesale grocers, storage, forwarding and commission merchants, dealers in grain, provisions, and produce, agents for the Hudson's Bay Company, depot of the Red River Output, general steamboat and freight agents for the transportation of government supplies.



The Upper Levee which had been abandoned by the Southerners during the Civil War, again became the scene of much activity.



The vehicle used by the early Red River fur traders was a heavy, two-wheeled cart made entirely of wood without a single nail or piece of iron. Wooden pegs and rawhide thongs held it together. No lubrication was used on the axles so it is no wonder that when many such carts traveled together in a train over the prairie the settlers could hear the BIG SQUEAK when the train was still miles (some said days) away.

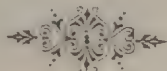
Week after week, during the season, train after train of from 100 to 150 carts each came down from Pembina. In 1863 they carried over \$30,000 in furs. Two years later they brought down over seven million dollars in money and 1,000 tons of goods. And this was just the beginning of the trade destined to grow larger over the next decade.

The wagon trains were a source of business for many new tradesmen; blacksmiths, saddlers, wagon makers, "cattle doctors" — Herberger, Schwartz, Holes and Wesley Carter as examples.

Carter, formerly an employee of the Burbanks, erected a building in 1864 at the corner of 7th Avenue and First Street North (left). The first floor was a wagon factory; the second floor was used as a meeting place for the Masons and other groups.

The Burbanks erected stores to handle their growing business; for example, (right) the two story brick building at the corner of St. Germain Street and 7th Avenue North, the west half of which the Metzroth Clothing Bazaar occupied after 1874.

The BIG SQUEAK and the steamboat were slowly being supplanted by modern transportation.

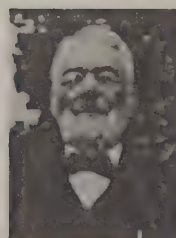


In 1866 the IRON HORSE, (The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad) reached Saint Cloud. The first passenger trains were pulled to Saint Cloud by the WILLIAM CROOKS, a wood burning locomotive. Running time was 4½ hours from St. Paul. The train came up the east side of the river and passengers had to ferry across the Mississippi until 1868 when the St. Germain wagon toll bridge was constructed. In 1872 a railroad bridge enabled the trains to cross over and passengers stepped off at the Saint Cloud depot (near Ninth Avenue and Third Street North.) The name was changed to the Great Northern around this time and Captain W. W. Wright served as station agent from 1866-1893.



DIFFICULTIES IN BUILDING - - - 1855

The greatest difficulty in building dwellings was in obtaining building material. The first settlers had used logs which had floated down the river from fur trading posts upstream. Skilled workmen had been among the first settlers but there were not enough of them. Levi Ball's sawmill (right) was one of the first to alleviate the shortage of lumber. The first frame house erected in Saint Cloud was for John L. Wilson, who was a widower in 1855, and built the house before his marriage to Mrs. Harriet Corbett. It was located on Fifth Avenue on the block north of Empire Park. It was later moved to Third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues South and was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark. (Mrs. Clark was a step daughter of John Wilson.)



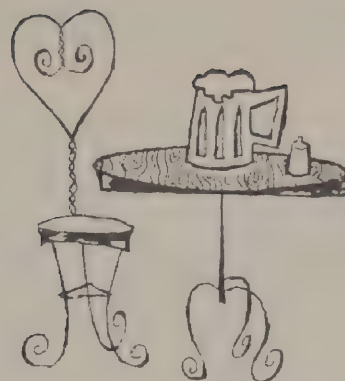
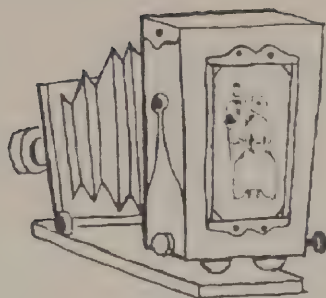
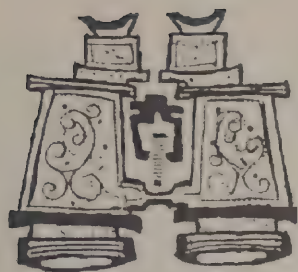
W. T. CLARK

William True Clark came from New England to Saint Cloud in 1857. His two story carpenter shop in 1861 "stood on the north side of the ravine, close to the bank", on the present site of the Northern States Power building at Fifth Avenue South and Ramsey Place.



But the city was not without an "elegant building." The STEARNS HOUSE or the "Temperance" Hotel was built in 1857. It was located at about First Avenue and 8th Street South, marked by luxury inside and out. It became a popular summer resort hotel for southerners anxious to escape the heat. It was a large, three-story frame building of high-gabled ornamental style, painted yellow. Mrs. Swisshelm describes it: "It represented luxury, discretion and good taste — items not usually found on the frontier. It is fitted up and furnished far in advance of any hotel north of St. Anthony. In the two parlors are long, heavy, gold-framed mirrors and long, heavy, draped curtains, scalloped cuspidors and lustered chandeliers." Mr. Stearns advertised that guests "will find it cleanly in all respects" and that his table "will contain every bounty and luxury which can be obtained both at home and in places below."





Oliver Hudson Kelley, founder of the Grange Movement, said of Saint Cloud in 1865 — "Saint Cloud, though the most northern town of any importance in the state and where an Eastern man would hardly expect to find much of beauty and fashion, yet it is here in all its gorgeous hues and attraction — pianos, Brussels carpet, waterfalls, rats, greenbacks, crinolines, and all the other accompaniments which add happiness to the soul of handsome and accomplished women whenever they may be found." Lumber had now been supplanted; Volz and Weber were making a red brick and now the "new buildings no longer had those abominable old sheet iron chimneys so generally in use in early days". But the red brick did not suit H. C. Burbank, who preferred yellow brick and had it brought up the river to make his home. (1.) It later became the McKelvy home and this year was razed to make way for the new highway bridge. Despite being built years ago in a "frontier" town, the home contained beautiful woodwork. (2.) Another "elegant" home of the time was built by Joseph Edelbrock in 1865 and is seen here in a later photograph. (3.) Volz and Weber red brick was used. The Church of the Immaculate Conception (St. Mary's, also called the "German" church) was also built in 1865 on the present site of the St. Mary's office building. (4.) It faced on St. Germain Street and burned down in 1920. The Stearns County Court House (5.) was built in 1865, with wings added later in 1899. The land was donated by John L. Wilson and the area around the Court House was named "Columbia Square" after his early home, Columbia, Maine. Due to the efforts of the Rev. Elgy VanVoorhis Campbell, the new Presbyterian minister, public school instruction was finally (1869) put together with all the students being taught under one roof, and according to grades, a "Union" school. (6.) This building is the most central part of the present Central Junior High. And in 1869, when Saint Cloud was chosen as the location of one of the State Normal schools, that most fashionable hotel - The Stearns House - became the first Saint Cloud Normal School building.



With the increased supply of finished building materials and the arrival of additional workers, Saint Cloud, soon after the Civil War, witnessed "an epidemic of tasteful residences."



Pictured at left is the home of Charles Andrew Gilman who came to Sauk Rapids in 1855 and moved across the river five years later to serve as Receiver in the U. S. Land Office. He served many times as representative of this area in the legislature and also as Lieutenant Governor. Nearby Hester Park is named after his wife. At lower left is the home of John Schwartz, a saddler. It is one of few pioneer homes still standing (at 1705 St. Germain). In 1865, J. H. Raymond and John Owen who operated the Sash, Door and Blind Factory, built two homes which were indeed "show places" for many years at Second Avenue South and 13th Street (Lower Town)



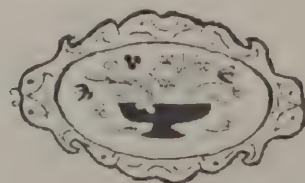
The John W. Tenvoorde residence was "way out in the country" at what is now 1724 St. Germain Street. In 1864 this home was considered "one of the largest and most pretentious" in town. A cyclone blew off the roof ornament in 1886.



THE CENTRAL HOUSE at the corner of Fifth Avenue and St. Germain Street was built by Anton Edelbrock, but after 1863 was operated by Josiah and Mary Hayward. It was advertised that they used "a fancy wagon with which to carry guests between hotel and depot." Mrs. Hayward was as much "Mein Host" as her husband who was often away caring for his lumbering interests elsewhere in the state.



JOSIAH HAYWARD



MARY HAYWARD

THE MINNESOTA HOUSE



Barney Overbeck's log cabin-hotel-jail soon gave way to a larger frame structure farther to the south in the same block. Also the name "The Farmer's Home" gave way to the more impressive "The Minnesota House." The grasshopper plague of 1873 affected the merchants as well as the farmers of the area, but they survived and were apparently thriving, for, in 1876, the frame structure of the Minnesota House was replaced by brick. In 1877 Barney's son George became the proprietor and advertised in both German and English that he provided "good beds and square meals."



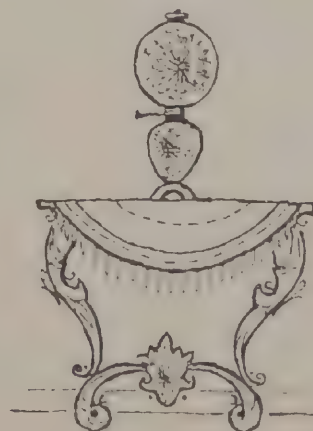
The lobby of the hotel featured the necessities of the day: a large, pot-bellied stove, many "comfortable" captains chairs, and a goodly number of strategically placed cuspidors. A sign, prominent behind the registration desk, said, "PERSONS WITHOUT BAGGAGE MUST PAY IN ADVANCE."



The dining room was well-staffed and contained a few large tables, common for the time, rather than the modern practice of using many smaller tables. Guests ate by the light of kerosene lamps suspended from the ceiling and the lamps eventually added their own color to the decor.

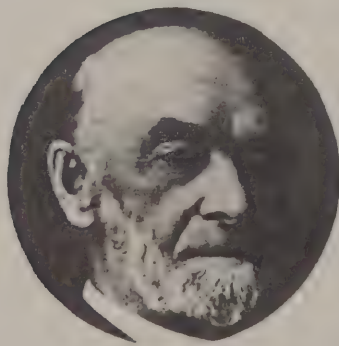


Barns were provided for the farmers who had to travel great distances and stayed overnight. It was important to have good care for the horses, too. In addition to advertising good beds and food, The MINNESOTA HOUSE stressed "a good barn and hostler in attendance" in their ads.



LATER CHURCHES & SCHOOLS

In 1867 the Congregationalists erected a church on Fifth Avenue South near the ravine (1). It was later the home of the Bethlehem Lutheran group, and, still later, the Seventh Day Adventists. The First Presbyterian congregation first organized in 1864. In the beginning they rented a store room for their church; in 1866 they erected their first church (2), on Sixth Avenue South between 1st and 2nd Streets. Ten years later the church building was moved to Fifth Avenue South, where the present Tenvoorde Garage is located. The Methodists organized as a "class" in 1857. The first church building was erected in 1863 on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street South. Then in 1873, the structure was torn down and the lumber used for a second church, (3), at 302 South Fifth Avenue. Forty years later this second building was turned around and moved back on the lot. It was made into a social room, and a gymnasium and sanctuary were erected in front. In 1874, the first "Old Main", (4), was erected and the Stearns House became the Ladies' Hall. When Old Main was destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt and wings were added. Today it has given way to Stewart Hall.

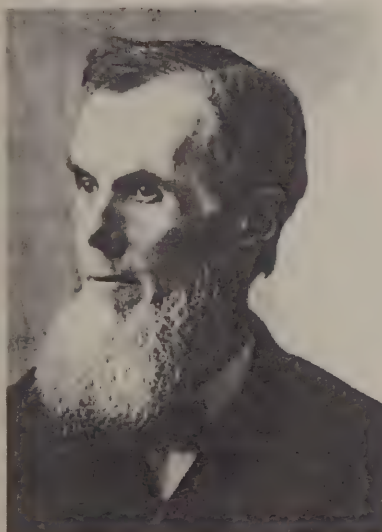


REV. and MRS. E. V. CAMPBELL

The Reverend Elgy VanVoorhis Campbell, Presbyterian "missionary" preacher, came to Saint Cloud with his wife in 1864. They remained until their deaths in the late 1920's. It was said of Rev. Campbell, "He is as much pastor of the city as he is of the particular church to which he is assigned."

MERCHANTS OF THE 1870'S

By this time many "industries" were developing in Saint Cloud. In 1876, Andrew Anderson and Son were operating a Spoke Factory "near the Baptist Church." The Lahr brothers, blacksmiths, were manufacturing a plow which would "cut a 14 inch furrow in the prairie sod and which required but two yoke of oxen to pull." By 1865, their factory was at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and First Street South. It was marked with an actual plow on top of the building. James F. Stevenson (1), came to Saint Cloud in 1869 with "the first coal stove ever used here." By 1871 his foundry, present site of the bus depot, was in operation; it later became the Granite City Iron Works. His ads of the time, (2), advised readers his shop was "half a block from Central House." John N. and J. Andrew Bensen started a grocery store in 1871, (3), which they operated for more than thirty years. Its last location was on Fifth Avenue South between 1st and 2nd Streets. In 1867, John Leisen, Sr., opened a "Footwear Store," which ten years later moved into this building (4), on the corner of Seventh Avenue and St. Germain. Another grocery store of the time was that of J. R. Boyd, (5), located on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and St. Germain, now the site of the Guaranty State Bank. Next door was a "Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils" store with the St. Cloud Journal offices on the second floor. The Rosenberger Bros. Hardware Store, (6), was located on the present Ladner Hardware site, the corner of St. Germain and 6th Avenue South. This was on or near the lots purchased by the first Rosenberger to Saint Cloud in 1855. In 1884 the Rosenbergers sold to Valentine Botz, who later sold to C. F. Ladner.



J. F. STEVENSON & CO., FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, AND PLOW FACTORY.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Flour and Saw Mill Machinery, Shafting,
STEAM ENGINES, PLOWS,
STOVES AND HOLLOW-WARE.

Special Attention Given to the Repairing of all kinds of Machinery.
ST. CLOUD, MINN.



2



5



6

PIONEER FIRE FIGHTING

On December 16, 1864, Saint Cloud Pioneer Fire Company No. 1 was organized with John L. Wilson foreman. A year later the Little Giant Engine Company No. 1, the first company of real fire fighters, was formed in George Herberger's Paint Shop. The company owned a second hand Prince Warline, a small, hand tub engine, and 300 feet of rubber hose "which had to be soaked before it could be used." By 1867, six cisterns were located throughout the business district to supply water. Until 1871, the equipment was stored in any shed available, but in that year the company, "at its own expense, fitted up satisfactory quarters." From then on, fire fighting developed rapidly: 1873 - A new first class Hanneman engine and 600 feet of hose were purchased. 1876 - While J. W. Rosenberger was "chief engineer", the Saint Cloud Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 was organized. 1884 - A water works system was installed in Saint Cloud. The pumping station was located between 2nd and 3rd Streets North and 5th Avenue and the river at the foot of Enderle Hill. The water tank was erected on 3rd Street North between 9th and 10th Avenues. The chief purpose of this system was to provide water from the river "for the extinguishment of fires." No one ever thought of drinking the water.



In 1879 Frank Fandel came to Saint Cloud as a salesman. In 1882 he and Michael Nugent opened the Empire Store (later changed to Fandel and Nugent). Here it is in 1887, with Mr. Fandel moving a barrel.



John Coates' Livery Stable was "one of the largest and most comfortable Livery Establishments in Stearns County." The same building is in use today as the Eagles Hall.



THE WEST HOUSE was located on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street South. It was built in 1874-5 by the City Hotel Company, headed by Josiah E. West.



The Hunstiger City Meat Market on St. Germain between 8th and 9th Avenues was erected in 1888.



The First Unity (Unitarian) Church congregation was organized in the winter of 1887-88. In 1891, the church building, (left), was dedicated on the northwest corner of 4th Avenue and 2nd Street South. The building was further improved in 1912, when, with a gift from Andrew Carnegie, an excellent pipe organ was installed. The building today houses the County Library, the Youth Center, and several other groups. Although the first Protestant group to organize, the Baptists were not able to build a place of worship until 1873 when a chapel was erected at 210 South Eighth Avenue. In 1886, a real church building, (right) was constructed on the same site.

SAINT CLOUD WOMEN & POLITICS

In the 1870's Minnesota allowed the women to vote at school elections. In May, 1876, twenty-five ladies appeared at the polls and it was remarked that "they were quite well behaved and created no disturbance." From 1886 women were serving on the School Board; Mrs. Loren W. Collins and Mrs. T. C. Alden were the first ones. Before the 1907 school election, the public was informed that "the female voter would have to be 24 years of age or older." Perhaps it was thought that would "keep the women from the polls." It didn't work.



On February 12, 1880, forty-four women met at the home of Mrs. Helen Moore (left), and organized the Saint Cloud Reading Room Society. The chief purpose was to secure a free reading room for the citizens of Saint Cloud. This house was located on the site of the present Hunstiger Grocery Store at 340 South Fifth Avenue. Members had their picture taken in 1897-98 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dunn. With the charter members starred, they are left to right: Mrs. A. H. Reinhard, Mrs. Tileston, Mrs. H. C. Waite*, Mrs. Thomas Foley (with a guest, her niece, behind her), Mrs. Robert Harrison, Mrs. C. A. Gilman*, Mrs. Barto, Mrs. Beebe*, (on the ground in front, Molly Foley), Mrs. H. C. Ervin, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell*, Mrs. John Coates*, (a guest, Mrs. Homan, behind her), Mrs. Alvah Eastman, Mrs. J. B. Dunn and Mrs. Martin Molitor.

BANKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS --- 1880'S



In 1861 John Zapp was chosen Register of Deeds for Stearns County. It was when men did not trust banks, but they trusted John Zapp and persuaded him to open a bank, in 1889, at 25 Court House Square (above left). A contemporary said, "Few men in this world have had more real friends than did John Zapp." The Searle and McClure Buildings (above center), on Fifth Avenue South between St. Germain and First Street are almost identical as far as exterior is concerned and were erected during the early 1880's by Judge Dolson Bush Searle and Thomas Clarendon McClure, banker, lumberman, etc. The First National Bank was opened in 1876 by Bell and Smith (lower left), on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and St. Germain. The present building (above right) was built in 1889.

FIRST
ANNUAL BALL!
OF THE
LITTLE GIANT
Hose Company
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
OR
MONDAY EVENING,
APRIL 18. '87

First-Class Order Guaranteed

Griswold's Celebrated Orchestra

Ball Tickets, \$1.00. • Supper Extra.

ED. H. WRIGHT,
STEAMSHIP AGENT

TICKETS SOLD TO—
ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Lines to and from all points in
GERMANY, ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, NORWAY,
SWEDEN, RUSSIA,
FRANCE, IRELAND.

Agent for the Leading Steamship Companies of the World
Now at the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Depot,
ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Advertisements from this time announced the FIRST ANNUAL BALL of the Little Giant Hose Company to be held at the Opera House. This theatre was probably located at 25-27 South Seventh Avenue and was originally known as the Germania Hall. When E. T. Davidson came to town in the late 1880's, he took over the management and renamed it the Saint Cloud Opera House.

Despite the seeming isolation of their community, Saint Cloud citizens were able to purchase tickets from Ed. H. Wright "to and from all points..."

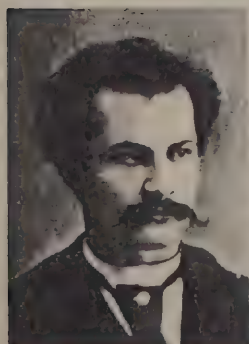


BISHOP ZARDETTI

The Rt. Rev. Otto Zardetti was the first Bishop of the Diocese of Saint Cloud. He had conferred with John L. Wilson in an effort to discover which Saint Cloud was rightly the patron of the diocese. It was decided that Saint Clo-doald (Latin for Saint Cloud), who was the son of King Clovis and lived in a palace called Saint Cloud in a suburb of Paris, was the correct one.



The Church of the Holy Guardian Angels, which had been built in 1883, to accommodate English speaking Catholics, became the Cathedral in 1889, when Saint Cloud became the Bishop's residence.



PETER MARTINI

The interior of the Cathedral was decorated by John B. Martini, who had had much experience in the decoration of churches in Europe, and his sons John and Peter (left), "a painter and singer." The work was destroyed when the Cathedral burned in 1933.



PETER E. KAISER

From 1875 to 1889 there were two public school districts in Saint Cloud, each with its own building, teachers and Board of Education. The first district centered around the Union School. The new one, the Independent School District, erected a building called the Independent School, sometimes the German School, in the block north of the present Gamble block. In 1889, when the two districts were reunited, the building was renamed the Franklin. In 1898, a new Franklin was erected and the old one torn down. Today the second Franklin is being razed.

Peter E. Kaiser, educator and musician, County Superintendent of Schools, Principal of the Independent School and later a Member of the Saint Cloud Board of Education.



Cathedral Parish School, St. Cloud, Minn., October, 1887.

Front Row, left to right—Rose Ley, Rose Zapp, Emelia Rassier, Anna Enderle, Anna Gallagher, Mary Connelly, Elizabeth Weber, Susan Seitz, Anna Kennedy, Veronica Ley, Matilda Rosenberger, Beulah Gallagher, Elizabeth Cormier, Margaret Vallely, Stella Lenon.

Back Row, left to right—Mary Mutchler, Fanny Jodoin, Mary Koenig, Theophilia Prondzinski, Anna Weber, Rose Reichert, Theresia Edelbrock, Nellie O'Brien, Margaret Connelly, Anna Hammerel, Mary Weber, Bridget Hogan, Catherine Brick, Mary Wolf.



The cyclone of 1886 helped the Sisters in the area change the minds of the citizens about a hospital. The many injured were cared for in their small hospital and went out well, far different from the previous idea that a hospital is a place you enter to die in.



NICK JUENEMANN

One of the victims of the "cyclone" was Nicholas Juenemann, left, who, in 1853, had taken a claim to 160 acres near what was to be Saint Cloud. Peter Juenemann, (right), born in Saint Cloud in 1873, is the only living son of Nicholas, the pioneer, and is still, with his sons and nephews, continuing to pioneer in agriculture.



PETER JUENEMANN

Dr. A. C. Lamonthe Ramsay, who came to Saint Cloud from Canada in 1882, was a graduate of Rush Medical School. It is reported that the first prescription Martin Molitor filled in his drug-store, at about 614 St. Germain, was for Dr. Ramsay.

Dr. Ramsay started the idea of a hospital. On February 25, 1886, the Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict opened the St. Benedict's Hospital in the cream colored brick house which today is St. Raphael's School of Music at 515 North Ninth Avenue.



DR. A. C. LAMONTHE RAMSEY



In 1890, a second hospital, on the East Side near the Reformatory, was built (it is now the Saint Joseph's Home for the aged), but by 1900 the Benedictine nuns were back on Ninth Avenue North with Saint Raphael's Hospital (now the Old Folks Home.) It was considered a "great improvement over the old one" and was "supplied with all the modern appliances of a first class hospital. It will accommodate fifty-five patients, and, if necessary, room can be made for sixty."



There had been drug stores in town before the advent of a modern hospital and medical service. While their primary purpose is to dispense drugs on prescription, even in early days they found it necessary to carry other items in order to make a living.

The top picture, left, shows the interior of George S. Spencer's drug store which was opened in 1871, although the picture was taken around 1899. They carried "drugs, toilet articles, crutches and the largest stock of paints and varnishes in the city."

The lower picture at the left shows the Waller Drug Store in 1887, on 5th Avenue South. B. F. Carter was a clerk in the Waller Drug Store which occupied half of the building. The other half was occupied by George and Will Clark and their jewelry store.

(The bicycle leaning on the post in the foreground belonged to E. S. Hill who took the picture.)



LOGGING ON THE MISSISSIPPI..

In 1892, it was reported that "Saint Cloud offers exceptional opportunities for manufacturing, especially in all woodworking establishments and furniture and for sawmills, flour mills, woolen mills, etc." Logging was a part of these "exceptional opportunities." Logs came down from the far north, through a sluice-way in the dam. The log drivers were met by a steamer and wanigan (diner). The "camp" was located near the Priests' Woods, today the Saint Cloud Children's Home.

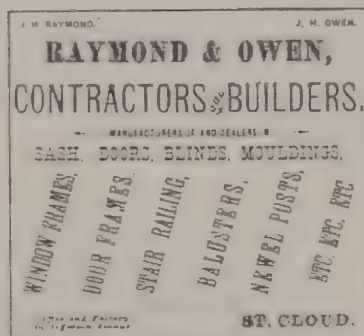


By 1914, logging, at least large scale logging, was about over, as far as Saint Cloud was concerned. However, in its wake it left woodworking companies and lumber yards growing in size, number and wealth.

Josiah Elam West was a prominent part of every worthwhile undertaking in Saint Cloud from 1855 to 1911. One of the largest projects which held his interest was the construction of the dam across the Mississippi.



Josiah Elam West



The Raymond and Owen Sash, Door and Blind Factory was one of the oldest woodworking businesses in the city. From the river, they moved to Sixth Avenue (then Jefferson Ave.) and First Street South. After 1895 it became Raymond and Dunnewold, and in 1906, Dunnewold and Sartell.



MATHEW HALL came to Saint Cloud from Germany in the 1880's. Sponsored by C. A. Gilman, himself a lumberman, Mr. Hall opened his own lumber yard in 1889 on 2nd Street North. He is pictured at the door to his office. Mr. Gilman said of him, "When he was a boy, I would have trusted him with every cent I had and the years have proved that I was justified in my faith. The key to his success is his perfect honesty."



VIEW OF SAINT CLOUD FROM THE NORTH about 1892



The purpose of the dam across the river below 10th Street was to provide water power for various industries. For example, the H. J. Anderson Saw Mill was located on the east bank of the river, approximately where Munsinger Park is today. On the west bank was the Tileston Flour Mill, shown in the picture at left, just below the dam. In the 1880's H. C. Ervin, Sr., came as manager for the Tileston Mill. By 1917, the company, now known as the Great Northern Flour Mills Company, was milling "Best of All" flour (see ad below) at the rate of 600 barrels a day.



In 1887, Wesley Carter operated a flour mill at the site of his old wagon factory. When the mill burned in 1892, it was rebuilt with a daily capacity of 200 barrels of flour and 80 tons of feed. In 1902, H. C. Ervin, Sr., became owner and milled "Ervin's Best — It Bakes Like Magic." (See ad below.) The building is still used as a mill though it is now owned by St. Cloud Milling Company.



**ERVIN'S BEST
FLOUR**

IT
BAKES
LIKE
MAGIC

Great Northern Flour Mills Company

THE TILESTON MILLS

DAILY CAPACITY 600 bbls.



Manufacturers of
**BEST OF ALL
FLOUR**

The Brand with a Mark

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

GRANITE BECOMES THE INDUSTRY IN SAINT CLOUD



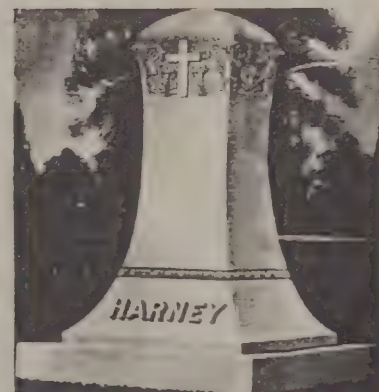
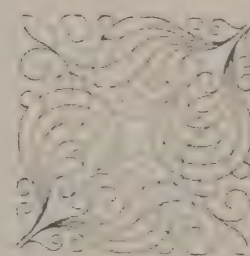
The first quarry opened for granite in Minnesota was the Breen and Young quarry in 1868, on the Reformatory grounds. A marker on Highway 52 indicates the place.

With the growth of the granite industry in the 1880's and 1890's, came the national groups so long associated with stone cutting and quarrying; the Scottish, Swedish and Polish groups.

One of the earliest uses for granite was paving blocks. Being harder, granite bricks lasted longer than clay bricks when used on a street.



In 1890, another quarry was in operation on the south-east side of the city. Pictured in that quarry, lower left, are Albert Johnson, Mr. Skoog, August Erickson, Charles Carlson and an unidentified man. When monumental work (see below) became the leading feature in the granite industry, real wealth came to Saint Cloud.

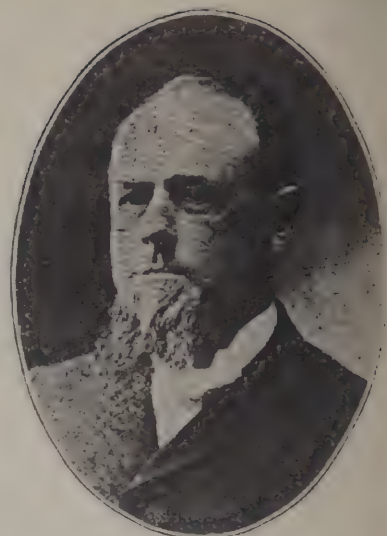




G. J. HILDER

One of the pioneers in the granite business in Saint Cloud was G. J. Hilder, who had been continuously engaged in manufacturing "granite products" since 1886. (Pictured on the left.)

Saint Cloud has the Reformatory largely through the efforts of Dan Freeman (right) who, as a member of the legislature, secured the enactment of the law giving the state a reformatory, and then donated the land, which contained granite, in 1889. The early Reformatory is pictured below left.



DAN FREEMAN



In 1914 four Saint Cloud granite companies - Simmers and Campbell, Benzie and Campbell, Saint Cloud Granite Works, and Granite City Granite Company, - spent over \$2,000 in preparing an exhibit of Saint Cloud granites for the National Granite Manufacturer's Convention held in Milwaukee.



Granite was not only responsible for its own huge industry, but, with its demand for tools and equipment, fostered the growth of many allied industries. In 1909, The Saint Cloud Iron Works, run by the Rosenbergers, completed the largest cutting lathe ever made. "It will cut a column of granite five feet in diameter and thirty feet long; it weighs 80,000 pounds and costs \$5,500." By 1912, granite tools and machinery manufactured by the Saint Cloud Iron Works were being shipped wherever granite was being quarried and worked.

SWEDE HOLLOW...



The Swedes first settled near the the Breen-Young quarry on the reformatory site. Later, the majority moved closer to East St. Germain. A few — the Albert Johnsons, the August Williams, the Lindberg families, and a few Irish (Sullivans and Coopers) — made their homes in a hollow on what is now 11th Avenue South, running south from Michigan Avenue. They called it "Svenskaldalen" or Swede Hollow.



At right, is a picture of the Albert Johnson home in Swede Hollow taken about 1894. The Swedes organized a Scandinavian Society in 1907, "to perpetuate Scandinavian literature and music in the hearts of the race." Nels Henning was the treasurer.



During the 1880's, the first school building on the eastside was erected, the Seventh Ward School. It is in use today as a residence at 1538 - 9th Avenue S. E.

In the picture below, taken in 1890, are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson and some of their neighbors of Swede Hollow.



The East Side became so well-populated that in the 1880's it was taken from Sauk Rapids and added to Saint Cloud. This made seven wards for the council representation and Board of Education. By 1889, the first unit of the Lincoln school was erected and the East Side continued to grow.



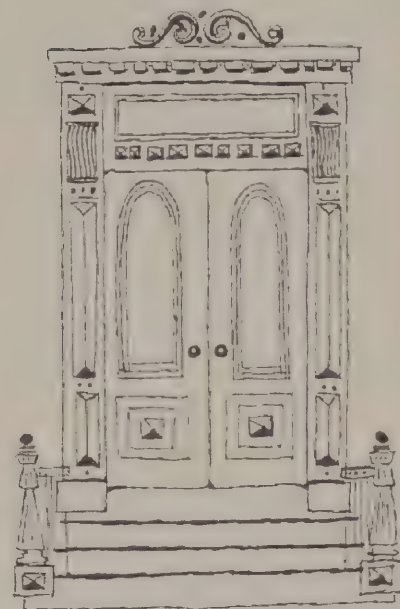
These children attended the Seventh Ward School in the 1880's. The teacher was Stella Meyers (Mrs. Harry Atwood). Included in the group are, back row: Ellen Peterson, Seve Jernberg, Charles Johnson, Henry Johnson, Alfred Henderickson; front row: Anna Nelson, Anna Lindberg, Daniel Jernberg, Grace Whitney, Earnest Johnson, Edwin Williams, Mamie Williams, Enoch Johnson, Helga Hendrickson, Harvey and Harry Sullivan.



Pictured above is the GUSTAF ADOLPH (Sick Benefit) SOCIETY. Some of the men included in the group are Mr. Lindberg, Jalmer Asplan, G. J. Hilder, Mr. Ahlgren, John Larson, John Nelson, Andrew Anderson, John Erickson, Mr. Larson, and Mr. Malmstrom.



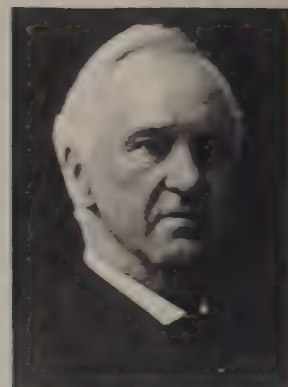
Swedish churches were organized, the Calvary Baptist and the Salem Lutheran. Pictured at the left is the Svenska Lutherska Salems Forsamlingen at Wilson Avenue N. E., as it appeared in 1891.



The Polish pioneers settled around what is now Third Street and 15th Avenue North and soon organized a parish. In 1901, they built their own Catholic Church, named Saint John Cantius in honor of Saint John and his home city, Cantius, in Poland. The parochial school was built later.



MANY NEWSPAPERS HAVE KEPT SAINT CLOUD INFORMED



W. B. MITCHELL

W. B. Mitchell was successor to his aunt, Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, as editor of the Saint Cloud Democrat. The name was later changed to Saint Cloud Journal Press.

General Lowry and C. C. Andrews had started the Saint Cloud Union during Civil War days; later Andrews went into service. The paper had several editors until January, 1875, when Colin Francis MacDonald became owner and publisher and changed the name to the Saint Cloud Times.

In 1888 Fred Schilplin started his career as a newspaperman by serving as an apprentice boy at the Times.

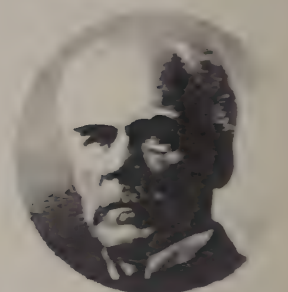
In 1893, Mitchell sold the Journal Press to Alvah Eastman, but did not stop writing. (With many assistants he published a two volume History of Stearns County in 1914.)

By 1902, Mr. Schilplin had purchased a share in the Times, and when the Times Publishing Company was incorporated, in 1907, he became the secretary-treasurer. Later, in 1920, he became the publisher.

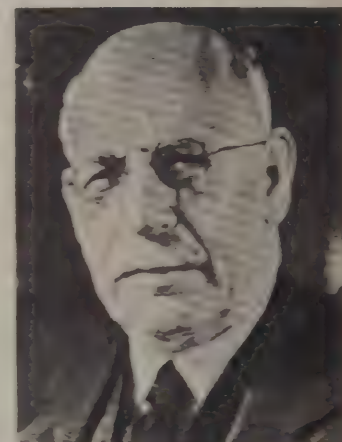
In 1929, Eastman and Schilplin combined their papers and published the Saint Cloud Journal Press and Daily Times.

Eastman Hall at Teachers College, Eastman Theatre and Eastman Park are named after Alvah Eastman, who encouraged students with scholarships for "best citizens" to seniors in various schools of this area.

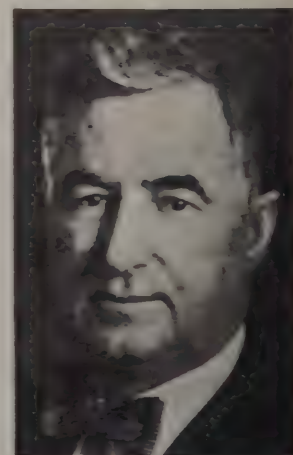
(The Times has been at the same location, Sixth Avenue North, since 1886. The Journal Press office is pictured in the W. B. Mitchell Building on the west side of Fifth Avenue between St. Germain and First Street. It had also at one time been in the building next door west from the present Guaranty State Bank and Trust Co.)



C. F. MACDONALD



ALVAH EASTMAN



FRED SCHILPLIN

Signs of Growing Up

The first city delivery of the U. S. Mail began in Saint Cloud on October 1, 1889, during Joseph Edelbrock's second term as postmaster. George A. Dickenson had Lower Town as his route; Michael Miller had Upper Town; J. J. Jackson had the East side and the Reformatory. The salary was \$600 a year. Mr. Jackson, with the longest route, was allowed to use a horse and buggy from the start; soon, however, wagons were in use in the other two routes.

On February 1, 1902, rural delivery began from Saint Cloud and Mrs. Leslie Allen was given route No. 1 which crossed Tenth Street bridge, passed by the Reformatory into the Cater district, and returned by the river road to the bridge. Mrs. Allen resigned her route in 1912.

An unmistakable sign of the growth of a city are the receipts of its post office. Receipts in Saint Cloud showed a steady increase and in 1903, a new granite Federal Building was erected on the south-east corner of St. Germain and Eighth Avenue.



FRANK BACH

Much credit for the efficiency of the Post Office is due to Frank J. Bach, left, who began January 1, 1880, as a boy clerk and served for many years, most of them as Assistant Postmaster. Mr. Bach worked just as faithfully with his hobby, music — especially the Saint Cloud Band, whose uniform he is wearing.



Above, the Federal Building, housing the Post Office, which was built in 1903. Below, some of the postal employees of 1907 — left to right: Mrs. Charles Street, Mrs. John Bandel, Mrs. Leslie Allen (1st rural carrier), Charles Karver, Charles Wieber, Mike Miller (1st city carrier), John Prondzinski, Lee Peffer, Charles Saunders, Emil Henneman, Frank Bach, John Jackson (1st city carrier), Otto Honer, C. Reilly and Paul Delay.



The first telephone office, in 1883, was in Tom Jones' blacksmith shop and Tom's son was the first operator.

When the second, and successful, attempt was made to give Saint Cloud telephone service, the office was located in the D. B. Searle building on Fifth Avenue South. The first operator was a Miss Shields. In 1912, the Saint Cloud Exchange of the Northwestern Telephone Company had 13 operators and 20 employees on the payroll. There were 1,412 subscribers, including 409 telephones on farms.

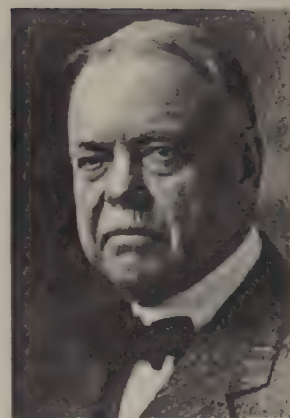
The telephone office and the Western Union office were in the First National Bank building in 1889. By 1917, the Telephone Company had erected its own building just north of the Times building on Sixth Avenue North. (The picture at left was taken in 1926.)



Saint Cloud's streets were lighted first by gas lamps. Gas was eventually used in the homes, first for lighting, then for cooking. In 1883, the first street lighting was done with gas lamps along the route "from the new Manitoba passenger depot" (corner of 3rd Street and 9th Avenue North) "to St. Germain, thence east to Washington" (5th Avenue), "thence south to the ravine bridge" (Hunstiger Store).

Meanwhile another private company was endeavoring to put electric lights into the city. On October 10, 1883, twenty nine electric lights were turned on by the Saint Cloud Electric Light and Power Company which was located at the ravine on Fifth Avenue South. "The burner used is known as incandescent." In 1888, the city ordered twelve 2000 candlepower lamps installed on Main Street at \$125 per year. In 1900-1902, Albert G. Whitney brought all the utilities except water under one name - The Public Service Company. He also acquired the street railway system which he named the Granite City Railway Company. In 1924, Northern States Power became the owner of both Whitney projects.

"December 19, 1912 - The White Way was opened with a great celebration. The button was pressed at eight o'clock..." and lit St. Germain street from Ninth Avenue to Fifth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue to 2nd Street South. A grand parade followed and "...the frolic kept up until after midnight, the big crowd being orderly as well as happy."



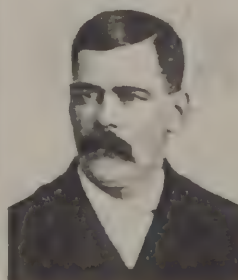
A. G. WHITNEY



Rev. Campbell described the streets in 1864, as "graded and covered with a layer of dirt, broken bricks and soil" which many thought had improved the situation considerably. In 1866, "much water stood everywhere. Some streets were very steep" (1st Avenue South and 5th Avenue North) but "not until 1879 were any streets but St. Germain graded in the modern sense of the word." Even sidewalks "were very poor affairs, with the ground under the walk much as nature made it, so the walks were somewhat wavy — where there was a walk" In 1865, there was an attempt to make the walks uniform but it applied only to the south side of St. Germain and the west side of Washington Avenue (5th Avenue) for a couple of blocks. Amos Robideau got the contract for "regularly sprinkling Washington Avenue and St. Germain Street;" by 1908-09, when St. Germain was paved, there was still a need to sprinkle the side streets.



THIRD AVENUE SOUTH



JOSEPH SEIBERT

In 1887, the city sold the water works plant to a private company and in 1903, repurchased it. In 1908, the present pumping station on Fifth Avenue North and 9th Street was built with the water tank remaining on Third Street and Ninth Avenue North. Joseph Seibert, left, was Superintendent of the Water Works in 1917. Gradually the public put pressure on the council to make the water "safe" for drinking and in 1926 the present filtration plant was installed in the Hester Park area. In 1932 a new water tank (reservoir) was placed on Calvary Hill.

FROM STREET CARS TO BUSES...

The first street cars in Saint Cloud, 1887, were drawn by horses. Four years later they became electrically powered. Tracks were laid from Tenth Street South (near the dam) along Fifth Avenue South to St. Germain Street; along St. Germain to Ninth Avenue, to Third Street North; along Third Street to Waite Park and through that town (by the car shops) to the river. Tracks also extended across the St. Germain Street Bridge to Wilson Avenue N. E., and then to Sauk Rapids. When A. G. Whitney took over the street railway system, he named it the Granite City Railway Company. In 1924, Northern States Power Company acquired the franchise.

In 1887, a city ordinance regarding the horse-drawn street car read as follows:

"No cars are permitted to run at a greater rate of speed than 6 miles per hour" and "while cars are turning corners or crossing bridges, the horses or mules attached thereto are not to be driven faster than a walk."

The street car of 1896 had an open vestibule with the motorman standing on the outside. This was also a hand-brake car. There were always a motorman and a conductor. The fare was 5c - 10c to Waite Park.

In 1936, the "last run" of the street car was made with John Bohte and Andy Fowler (right) in charge. Street car service ended with a parade on April 29, and a last run - out to Waite Park and back.

The parade closed with various types of vehicles to show the rise of modern transportation; a number of Pony Express riders and two covered wagons were included. Following the parade, the officials of the street railway company turned over their rights to the Mayor and the officials of the new bus transportation system - Raymond Brothers. The first buses on the run, (lower right) were gradually replaced until the modern units pictured below made up the Saint Cloud Bus Lines.



the 1890's



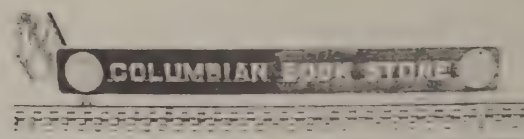
In 1892 Frank Fandel bought out Michael Nugent. He discontinued groceries and men's clothing, and, in 1914, moved into a new building on the present site. The picture above, taken around 1890, shows Rudolf Gasser, Michael Nugent, Emma Schafer, Louise Dressling, Hannah Haberkorn, Frank Fandel, and, far right, Barney Renskin and Henry Robbers who worked as printers for the German paper above the store.



The Will Rosenberger Book Store was located at 603 St. Germain in 1898. Mr. Rosenberger is shown in the doorway (man with beard), and to the left is Peter R. Schaefer, a partner.



In 1890, Erwin Atwood brought the Montgomery Book Store at 27 Fifth Avenue South. In 1891, Mr. Atwood moved to 519 St. Germain, and 11 years later, to 517 St. Germain, where these pictures were taken.



In 1901, P. R. Schaefer bought out the Rosenberger interests and moved the store to 17 Sixth Avenue South and called it the Columbian Book Store. Pictured in the door are Peter and Robert Schaefer.

The Clark Brothers Jewelry was now on St. Germain Street between 5th and 6th Avenues North. George R. Clark was one of the first optometrists in Saint Cloud. Their store carried 'Brownie' Cameras, Kodaks and a large stock of alarm clocks in the window.



In 1894, Henry (father of Felix) and Theodore Edelbrock opened a shoe store at about 701 St. Germain (1). The second floor was used by a photographer; note the skylight in picture (2). Later this frame structure was replaced by the brick Edelbrock building now standing at the corner of Seventh Avenue North and St. Germain. In 1884, Leonard Thielman's hardware store was a one story affair; later a second story was added. Then, in 1895, it became Thielman and Son, (3), when Frank was taken in as a partner. The McCormick Block, (4), was the home of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in 1892. Shortly before they moved to the East Side, they changed their name to The International Harvester Company of America. Picture (5) shows the interior of the B. F. Carter Drug Store with Charlie Moos, Registered Druggist, behind the counter. The store was located between 510 and 502 on St. Germain Street. Another hotel of the period was the Pacific Hotel, (6), on 6th Avenue South, operated by P. R. Schaefer, and pictured in front of the building are, left to right; George Schaefer, P. R. Schaefer, Arthur Schaefer, Lawrence Schaefer and Rena Schaefer in the doorway. By 1884, a water works system was installed on the Kerr property, between 2nd and 3rd Streets North and 5th Avenue and the river. Now the Little Giant Engine Company with its hand engine was no longer needed. New Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies were formed and new apparatus purchased, (7). A fire alarm system was installed in 1889. Since 1892, there has been a paid fire department, although the Volunteer Company continued for a few years after that date. By 1898, wings had been added to the north and south of the Union School, which had been built in 1869, and it became the Saint Cloud High School, (8). There were novel ways of advertising, as shown by Frank Fandel's display, photographed in 1895, (9). Note the baby buggy in the right foreground.



The scenes above show the same area of the city, from the Post Office corner to the river, looking down St. Germain. The view on the left was taken around 1860 and shows that most of the buildings then were wooden frame structures and St. Germain sidewalks were "boardwalks." The view on the right, taken around 1900, shows the then new Post Office, and trees in the foreground where Northern States is today.



The City Council of 1899: Peter Munsinger, Peter Spaniol, O. F. Doyle, J. D. Kowalkowski, G. S. Purvis, C. D. Grinols, John Coates, C. L. Atwood, president, J. F. Bradford, Christ Schmitt, F. H. Whitney, Joshua Mayhew, James F. Stephens, J. L. Uptegrove, L. E. Wakeman, and Mayor J. A. McDonald, at the right.



In 1892, C. F. Ladner purchased the hardware store of Val Botz. The picture at left, taken in November, 1899, shows "Griebler, Longley and E. Johnson."

In the view below of St. Germain Street looking west, it was Harrison's, not Herberger's, a tailor shop and clothing store, not the bus depot cafe; and the California Wine House, not the Press Bar and Cafe.

the 1900's



In 1902, Wesley Carter erected the largest business block at that time in Saint Cloud. It was 132 feet square, three stories high, and had a full basement. It stands today as the Nash Finch building. Right, the present site of the Metzroth Clothing Company as it looked in 1906. The impressive canopy over the doorway was rimmed with the latest thing in lighting — the new-fangled electric bulbs. It was one of the sights to behold on St. Germain Street then. Lower right, brought yet another industry to 8th Avenue North in Saint Cloud. Below, the Public Library was built in 1902 on land furnished by the Reading Room Society; Andrew Carnegie paid for the building, and the city paid the salaries and other expenses.





Around 1910-11, B. F. Carter's Drug Store was serving from a new soda fountain. Left to right; B. F. Carter, Donald Stewart, Tony Engel, Fritz Guernon, Lester Jones. Sign on the wall, far right, says: "Buckeye ROOT BEER — It's Snappy."



Teddy Roosevelt, then an ex-president, paid a "visit" to Saint Cloud on April 20, 1911. A large crowd at the Northern Pacific tracks heard a five minute talk on "good citizens."



The interior of the Metzroth Clothing Company as it appeared in 1910, when it was acclaimed the finest and best-equipped store of its kind. The glass showcases were considered very modern and revolutionary.



K. N. Ladner and Wallace Beery in the C. F. Ladner Hardware Co. delivery truck. This chain-driven vehicle was in use in 1911.

In 1911, surviving pioneers were gathered at the C. A. Gilman home. Seated, left to right: Lewis Clark (machinist, miller, lumber, flour and feeds), C. F. MacDonald (editor of the Times), J. R. Bennett, Sr., L. W. Collins (17 years on the State Supreme Court), D. A. Perkins, C. A. Gilman (lumberman, State Legislator, Lieutenant Governor 9 years), P. B. Gorman (educator), Knute Nelson (U. S. Senator), W. B. Mitchell (editor of the Journal Press), F. H. Dam. Standing: Alvah Eastman (editor of the Journal Press after Mitchell) P. E. Hanson, D. H. Freeman, William Westerman, Myron D. Taylor (Supreme Court Commissioner), John Cornell, John Coates, H. L. Gordon (lawyer, poet, government official and fruit grower in California).





In 1883, J. E. Hayward tore down the frame structure that Anton Edelbrock had erected in 1855 for the Central House. The present brick building, the Grand Central Hotel, was erected with steam heat, electric lights and other conveniences at a reported cost of \$75,000. The Minnesota House had been enlarged to three floors and a balcony had been added. Fifth Avenue, left below, had blossomed with the times. And, despite the trees prominent in the view right below, so had the rest of the city. Only in the southeast section of town, lower left, was much room left, and that was filling up fast.



ALOIS TSCHUMPERLIN



A. J. TSCHUMPERLIN

In the pioneer days, Jacob Grandelmeyer was making and selling "such loves of rocking chairs with which nothing can compare but the chairs which do not rock." His daughter, Mary, married Alois Tschumperlin, who had come from Switzerland, and who also sold furniture (in 1872, at 612 St. Germain.) By 1885, Tschumperlin had added another line to his business — undertaking. In 1904, son Al J. was part of the firm. Since 1929, the business has been devoted entirely to funeral directing in the Joseph Edelbrock residence at 315 St. Germain.

Arnold J. Daniel, another furniture dealer and undertaker, began his work in Saint Cloud in 1879 as a cabinet maker, then as a carpenter for contractors, and in 1882, as a partner of Rudolph Huhn in the furniture business. In 1886, Mr. Daniel started in alone as the A. J. Daniel Company, operating today under the same name.

DAYS OF HIGH SOCIETY ...

These were the days of High Society, days when white kid gloves were worn at all social affairs by women AND men, and the same pair worn only once. It was unforgivable not to call, and the proper number of calling cards MUST be left at the door. Ball rooms on the third floor of many of the larger homes were the scene of many very proper dancing parties. The Tileston home (now Dr. Kropp's residence at 398 South 3rd Avenue), and the W. B. Mitchell home on First Avenue South (now razed) were two such homes. Furnishings were always of the best: black walnut chairs, tables and sofa, horsehair-filled, steel engravings on the walls (the McKelvy house, right.)



Another example was the F. H. Dam home on Fifth Avenue at Fourth Street (above, left). Built around 1899, it was actually a "double house," with one house fronting on Fifth Avenue, and the other having its entrance on Fourth Street. The hall way, (above, right), displayed a lavish amount of fancy carving in the woodwork, which was understandable since Mr. Dam's business was sash and door manufacturing. The sitting room, (lower, left), showed further evidences of Mr. Dam's business. This picture, (lower, right), taken around 1904, shows Mr. Arthur Hussey (whose father was the region's first architect - Holy Angels Church, etc.), Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Dam (who were sisters, New England Whitneys, and related to Eli Whitney, the inventor), and Mr. Dam, who had come from Maine, settling first in Maine Prairie. The portrait over the piano in the background is of Mrs. Dam's only child, a diphtheria victim. It was rolled up and buried with her when she died.

UNION LABOR IN SAINT CLOUD

The Granite Cutters had formed a union in 1882. The Letter Carriers organized in 1893, with the three first city carriers as charter members; early members were Joe Koshiol, Emil Henneman, M. J. Honer, H. J. Saunders. When C. D. Grinols was Postmaster, in 1906, the eight hour day went into effect for federal employees. The Teamsters Union, Local No. 586, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in 1903, received their charter which stated "Any teamster or chauffeur engaged in driving a wagon, carriage or automobile, or any one does not own, control or operate more than one team or automobile shall be eligible for membership." At this time, local unions formed the Trades and Labor Council and met regularly in Puff's Hall. The Minnesota State Federation of Labor held its 31st convention in Saint Cloud in 1913 and Paul Scherer was elected one of the vice presidents from the Sixth District. He was, at that time president of the local Council.

Other industries began to thrive in Saint Cloud. In 1912, tobacco was thought to be one of the coming crops in the area. Farmers raising it east of town found a ready market and a profit of \$100 to \$150 per acre. Due largely to the activity of the Chamber of Commerce in 1910-14, Saint Cloud also became an important potato shipping center.



TEAMSTERS
Fred Stockinger
T. P. Streitz, J. M. Doerner, B. M. Seitz



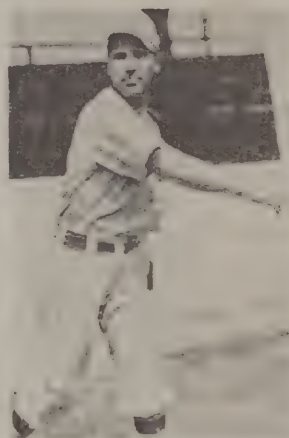
PAUL SCHERER



Wings had been added to the Court House (above) around 1899, and by 1913, there was much excitement for another reason: There was talk of moving the County Seat to Albany! However, it was decided against and several years later a new Court House was erected. The weather brought its share of excitement. A cyclone (above, right) can be seen past the water tower which was on Ninth Avenue and Third Street North. And the big blizzard of 1917 piled up quite a bit of snow. Digging out left a deep trench for the street car. "Snow removal" then meant hauling the snow away on railroad flat cars.

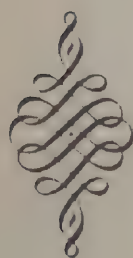
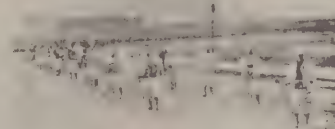


SPORTS



The Cyclone Toboggan Club, (1), was formed in 1888, and members included Frank Thielman, Clarence Atwood (father of A. A. Atwood), Bill Alden, Arthur Cooper, Charley Mitchell, Parker McClure and Jess McKelvy. The official opening of the slide began with a parade, led by the Union Band, and club members marched "in full dress." The club is pictured at the foot of the slide which was on 5th Avenue North. It began at the top of the hill at Empire Park and the railroad tracks and extended down hill toward 5th Street. It had been arranged by Street Commissioner Lorinser and was illuminated with electric lights with an arc light at the head and the foot. It was also "laid with ice blocks the entire length." The smoke stack of the waterworks plant can be seen above John Lauerma's ice house at the left. At the top of the hill to the left is John Wilson's homestead and to the right is the residence of Miss Sophie Hageman who is said to have conducted the first Business College here. She and her father (the first "Pill" Doctor in town), took great pride in being the first to pay their local taxes each year. The Granite City Baseball Team of 1889 (2), had, left to right, standing: L. Vossberg, E. T. Davidson, James Robertson; center: Joe Griebler, Hoffman, George Vogel, Frank Thielman, Abie Shaw; front: Sam Chute and Jacob Lemon. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Clark and Harry Clark (Dr. H. B.) and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hubbard and Harry Hubbard get ready for a game of tennis (3). The Football Team of St. Cloud High School (4), in 1899, of which Dr. C. F. Brigham was a member. The Thielmans, Leonard and his seven sons, were noted sportsmen. As hunters they had no peers; as athletes two played in the major leagues. (In 1907, John (5), was playing with the Yankees, and Henry (6) with the Giants.) William won first place in the national trap shooting contest in 1900. Peter, who loved music, organized the Bicycle Band, the world's first. And all were excellent skaters.

In the 1890's, bicycle racing was a popular sport. Although there were always shorter "sprint" races, the usual thing was a race from Saint Cloud to Minneapolis - a sort of cross-country race. Many of the medals for racing were won by Steve Ten Voorde, lower left, who "trained" as many athletes do today. He used the race track on Third Street North - the city ball park for practice runs, took alcohol rubs, and kept his "racer" in excellent repair. But the bicycle was not used for racing alone. Joseph B. Rosenberger, father of Leo and John, is shown, lower right, with his "wheel" which was used for pleasure. There were still other uses for the bicycle. "July, 1895 - The Saint Cloud Bicycle Band, 22 members, which went to the bicycle meet at West Superior, Wisconsin, made a great hit. It was the attraction of the day. The party included 78 persons besides the band, which captured a number of prizes in the races." Again, "September, 1895 - Saint Cloud's Bicycle Band made another great sensation at the State Fair and the Minneapolis Carnival this week. The papers in the Twin Cities speak highly of its appearance and work." Because he had been a blacksmith and at this time was operating a bicycle shop, Steve Ten Voorde made specially constructed handle bars and fastened musical instruments on the bright, red trimmed bicycles that the members of the band rode. Peter Thielman managed the music part of the band, and, on parade, Steve Ten Voorde rode at the head of the band. Left, the Bicycle Band; right, Martin Molitor, clarinet, and John Boobar, drum. A view of Lake George, lower picture, after the Parochial School had been added to the skyline and after the water tank had been erected on Third Street North (after 1884). First Street South, around the lake, was not in existence. And Lake George, says Dr. John Kropp, "was where fish could be caught by the wash tub full, frogs by the pail full, and no game warden existed. In those days, many flocks of ducks flew over St. Mary's School to or from the lake on their semi-annual trips and hunting was easy." The church as it appears here later burned.



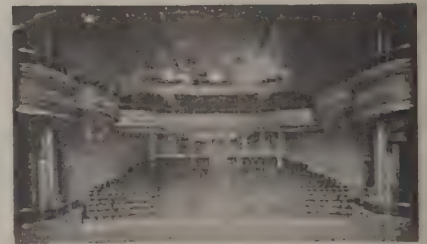
Entertainment

The Bandstand in Empire Park was the scene of many concerts by the Saint Cloud Union Band which, in 1893, included Frank and P. R. Thielman, Frank Bach, Hubert Gans and J. J. Fritz. A "sch-nurrbart" did not seem to interfere with their playing.

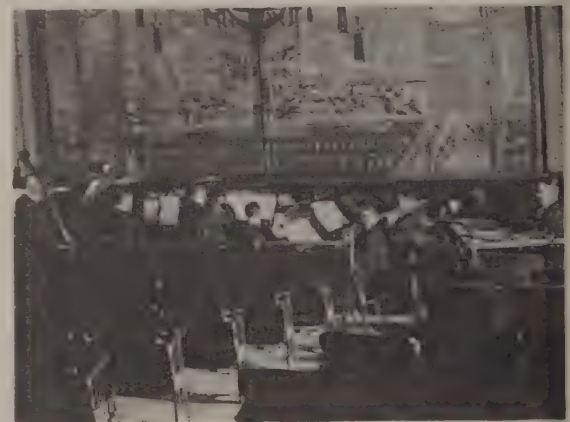


E. T. DAVIDSON

Colonel E. T. (Bill) Davidson first managed a skating rink on Lake George. By 1897-8 he had raised the money to erect the Davidson Theatre, also called "a well-managed Opera House which brings many of the best theatrical and musical entertainment from the east." Fire destroyed it in September, 1912, but by January, 1914, a second Davidson was built. (It was later called the Miner, and still later the Roxy.)



In 1910, the Princess, an up-to-date Motion Picture Theatre at 15 Seventh Avenue south, advertised they were "open every night" with the "First Show at 7:00, Second show at 8:00, and the last show at 9:00." Admission was 5c and 10c. The Sherman Theatre, "Saint Cloud's Largest and Finest Playhouse Ampley equipped for Vaudeville and largest Road Shows", featured an orchestra, right; its name was later changed to the Paramount.



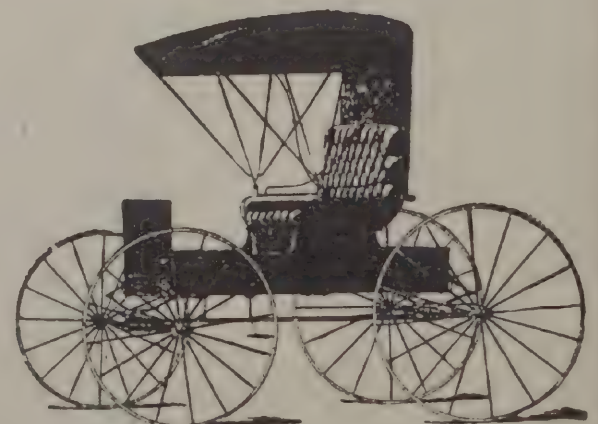


GEO. G. SCHERFENBERG
PIANOS
Peckard Kimball and
Cable-Nelson
RADIO
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
"No one knows Scherfenberg—
Everyone knows George."
Phone 801 514 St. Germain

One could also stay home and enjoy music. Or ride a horse. . . . or,



If you want a hand made harness go to
JOHN KINDLER
HARNESS, SADDLERY
and HORSE FURNISHINGS
Dog Collars and Dog Harness a Specialty
Repairing promptly and neatly done
17 6th Ave. N. Phone 619 St. Cloud



or, of course, go for a buggy ride!

Recreation

Around 1910, various groups in Saint Cloud began to see that the youth of the city needed some help with recreational facilities. In 1911 the St. Mary's Hall and Gymnasium was erected by the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The Catholic Club was formed to provide for Catholic young men a place of wholesome and healthful amusement and recreation. Leaders were George Meinz, Paul Ahles and Frank Thielman. The Boy Scout movement found Saint Cloud eager to promote it. That same year, 1911, ten patrols of Boy Scouts, numbering 86 members, were organized at the Commercial Club Rooms. The First Methodist-Episcopal Church sponsored Troop No. 1 which consisted of boys from all denominations. (Troop No. 1 still holds its original charter.) About this time members of the First Methodist-Episcopal Church began to make plans for their "Twentieth Century Institutional Church". The building, largely gymnasium, was dedicated in 1914. From that time until the Union School was remodeled and made Central Junior High, many groups regularly enjoyed the facilities at First Methodist.



BISHOP BUSCH

In 1917, Bishop Joseph F. Busch, left, built the St. Cloud Institute which provided athletic facilities for the Catholic groups in the city.

That same year, 1917, the Technical High School over by Lake George, had a gymnasium, a swimming pool and a fine athletic field. The city was at last well supplied (for its day) with adequate athletic facilities both in school and out.



ANDREW GRUDER



JAMES A. HARRIS



W. W. SMITH



JULIUS ADAMS



A. M. SIMMERS



C. H. MAXON



A. J. RUSSELL



Tyrie & Chapman, Architects, 320 Auditorium Building, Minneapolis

ERRECTED

IN

1916

A
MODERN
SCHOOL

Technical High School



In 1917, the First Presbyterian Church (left) was erected at 373 South Fourth Avenue as a memorial to the Reverend and Mrs. E. V. Campbell who had served that congregation and the entire city ever since 1864. Fire destroyed St. Mary's Church (right) August 25, 1920. Until a basement church on the present site, 8th Avenue and First Street South, was completed December 25, 1921, Mass was said in the Institute. A superstructure was added to the basement and the entire building was blessed April, 1931. (St. Mary's was made the Cathedral in August, 1937.)



Nicholas Mohs and E. Everett Clark are shown in the office of the Clark Lumber Yard at 11th Street South and St. Germain. The picture was taken around 1920. In 1915, Lawrence Schaefer (Peter's son) took over the store and changed the name from the Columbian Book Store to Schaefer's Book Store.



In 1919, this group of employees lined up in front of the Post Office for a picture. Left to right, top row: John Jackson, Michael Miller, Lee A. Pfeffer, Fred Schilplin (postmaster), Al Dickenson, Mary Burns, Mathilda Wimmer, Sue Rassier. 2nd row: J. P. Koshiol, Charles Karver, Mary Schmid. Front row: Frank Schroeder, Arthur Spilman, John Winter, Herb Cross, unknown, Peter Gaida, Lawrence Hingsberger, John Prondzinski, George Zierden, Walter Schmid, Andrew Haberkorn, Charles Street, Christ Schmitt, Frank Bach, Arthur Barrett, George Juenemann, Al Lauer, Russ Mesenburg, John A. Schmitt, Lawrence Lommel, Emil Hennemann.

The Saint Cloud Military Band posed for a picture in 1917. Back row, left to right: Bill Plantenberg, unknown, E. B. Treischel, Joseph Prem, Jack Warner, Ben Plantenberg, Herman Heinzel, Charles Wampach, Eugene Neri. Middle row: A. Weiberg, L. Prziborski, Joe Scharenbroich, Al Tozi, Hubert Gans, Director, Leo Schellinger, unknown, James McNeil. Front row: John Mrenza, Oscar Rubin, Peter Thielman, James Avery, Peter Dinndorf, Leonard Dominik, Bert Papermaster, Ed Nelson, Martin Molitor, Herb Kern.

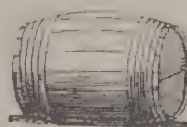


Cold Spring Mineral Water Company COLD SPRING, MINN.

1 case Red Star Mineral Water 12 half gals. natural	\$2.50
1 case Red Star Carbonated Mineral Water 24 large	3.25
to case	
1 case Red Star Carbonated Mineral Water 36 pints	3.35
to case	
1 case Red Star Carbonated Mineral Water 48 splits	3.65
to case	
1 case Red Star Distilled Water 12 half gals. to case	2.75
Rebate when case and bottles are returned \$1.25 per case.	

We have today 500 Drug Stores, Garages, Electric Light
Plants and Buffets over Northwest ordering direct.
ST. CLOUD OFFICE, 106, 6th Ave. S.

When city water was "suspect", there was a great demand for bottled water. The Cold Spring Mineral Water Company, with a local office, in 1917, at the corner of Sixth Avenue South and First Street, and a plant at Cold Spring, advertised "This water is pure and soft and bottled only at the spring. It possesses marvelous curative properties and is unequalled for medicinal use. Both plain and carbonated put up in half-pints, pints, quarts and half-gallons. Daily output is shipped to almost every important city in the Northwest." Prices are shown in the ad reproduced at left. Cold Spring water was so famous, the Cold Spring Brewery even today uses the slogan "It's the Water!"



With a healthy proportion of Germans in the area furnishing the expert know-how, Saint Cloud was the site of two breweries; Udermann's and Preiss & Wimmer's, shown at left. The Udermann brewery was built on the site of the present Cathedral Athletic field; the Preiss and Wimmer building now houses the Purity Milk Company at 601 North Eighth Avenue.

The Granite City Bottling Works, owned by Charles A. Bernick, were bottlers of "Coca Cola, Green River, Eskimo Pop, Cherry Blossom and all other flavors" at 814 - North 2nd Street. (They are still at the same location.) In the picture at right, taken about 1915, Charles Bernick is in the foreground; his sister Connie (now Mrs. Frank Wick), in the rear at the bottle-washer.

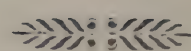


During the Prohibition Era (1919-1933) carbonated beverages like pop became very popular and places of refreshment (Brauch & Uberecken's, Dominik's, etc.), continued their lunch counters but served soft drinks instead of beer and hard liquor. Breweries made much of their delivery wagons (right), and impromptu contests of precision control of a team grew into a display that is still in practice today





CITY GOVERNMENT



CITY GOVERNMENT

- April 1856—Town officers elected.
President, Recorder 3 Trustees.
- 1862—New Charter went into effect.
Mayor, Recorder and 4 Aldermen
elected at large, Attorney, Treas-
urer, Marshall, Surveyor and 2
Assessors to be chosen by the council.
- 1867—4 Wards, 1 Alderman to be cho-
sen by and from each ward.
- 1868—1 School Board member to be
chosen by and from each ward.
- 1888-9—7 Wards (East Side added.)
- 1912—Commission form of City Govern-
ment; Mayor (also Comm. of Pub-
lic Affairs), Comm. of Finance,
Comm. of Streets.
- 1952—Mayor-Council form of Govern-
ment; Council makes ordinances,
Mayor enforces them.



The first mayor under the Commission-Mayor type of city government in 1913 was Peter J. Seberger, a prominent educator and civic leader. A long-time teacher and principal at the Franklin School, Mr. Seberger today has Seberger park named in his honor.

From the days of the first constable to the present police force, many changes have taken place. Most occurred after 1912, when city-wide protection was made more efficient, although the force was reduced from "8 regular and 1 park and 1 bridge policemen to 4 regular patrolmen, a chief, an assistant chief and a sergeant." A police alarm and signal system was installed and a police auto purchased. (Today there are 31 policemen, traffic patrols, a police radio, KQFY, and the department is under civil service regulations.)

Strict enforcement of liquor law had made some changes in living conditions. Saloons were closed at 11 P.M. and all day Sunday; no minors were permitted in the saloons, not even to buy beer to take home. Free lunches were no longer permitted and the curtains had to be drawn back to give a full view of the bar. No slot machines or other gambling devices were allowed in public places. Breweries were not to deliver or sell beer on Sundays.

The first "lock-up" was the cellar of Barney Overbeck's log home-hotel. Later a separate building was erected near the 1956 First Methodist Church. However, the prisoners could escape too easily. In 1879 a real jail was built at a cost of \$1,287.51. Sometime around 1915 the present city jail was erected. It was planned to serve as a Fire Hall, too. While that was never done, the building was also the City Hall until 1938.

In 1912 the city was boasting about its 12 miles of curbing, 3 miles of water main, 3 miles of sewer, paved main street and many others graded, 40 acres of parks and playgrounds and the purchase of a site for a City Hall and Jail.

In 1911-12 a new fire house was built at the corner of 1st Street and 7th Avenue North. In 1914 the paid fire department consisted of 6 members, a Fire Marshall and a Fire Chief. The Chief, L. A. Moosbrugger; the Assistant Chief, Vincent Lorinser; the Fire Marshall, George Magnuson.

Today, 29 firemen, who are under civil service regulations, operate 5 major pieces of equipment.



PETER J. SEBERGER



LOUIE MOOSBRUGGER



GEO. G. MAGNUSON

THE AUTOMOBILE ERA BEGINS



The first automobile in Saint Cloud was a Milwaukee Steamer brought in by "dare devils" Steve Ten Voorde and P. R. Thielman in 1899. The few who dared buy "machines" in those days ordered them through some merchant, for example, the local jeweler. When the car was delivered, the owner drove with fear and trembling. There were no mechanics and no garages as yet, and to really enjoy a trip, many drove in groups. (Someone MIGHT be able to help in case of a flat or engine trouble.) By 1901, there were five autos in Saint Cloud, each costing about \$650. A. A. Eich had opened a garage and Steve Ten Voorde had turned his bicycle shop into a garage and was selling Saxons, Oldsmobiles, Chalmers as well as Fords. But in a short time, it was just Fords. (He was given the second dealer franchise granted by the Ford Motor Company.) He is pictured, upper right, with an early model, and lower right, with Mrs. Ten Voorde on a 1911 Tour.



The first "Sociability Run" was made in 1912 with twenty-one cars carrying eighty-six passengers. They left Saint Cloud on the morning of August 7, going via Richmond, Paynesville, Belgrade and Brocton to Glenwood where they spent the night. The next morning they "pushed on" to Alexandria, returning through Osakis, Sauk Centre, Melrose and Cold Spring to Saint Cloud which they reached at eight o'clock in the evening. They reported the enjoyment of the trip was greatly marred by heavy rain. A second Sociability Run was made the next year with a party of over one hundred in twenty-five cars. They left on the morning of July 29 and spent the first night at Mankato, the second at Red Wing. They returned home the third day, having enjoyed the fine weather and a good time. In later "runs" the St. Cloud Band always accompanied the motorists.

By 1915, there were more than 400 autos of 40 different makes in Saint Cloud. Five large garages were in existence. A year later, Steve Ten Voorde had added a two-story building to his Fifth Avenue garage built in 1910.

Before the day of the paved road between towns, this comment was often heard after a trip to Minneapolis, "The trip was easy, the road had been dragged all the way." In 1914 the Saint Cloud Automobile Club had 240 members and it had been "largely instrumental in securing the building and improving of roads leading to and from Saint Cloud." It was also responsible, in a great measure, for "the construction of the Scenic Highway which skirts for several miles the Mississippi", today's Riverside Drive.

But, despite the automobile, horses were still important (right).

Every Horse Deserves to be Well Shod

I have studied horse-shoeing all my life and guarantee perfect work, a perfect fit of every shoe

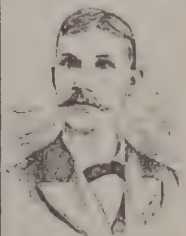
I make a specialty of fitting shoes to horses with deformed feet, horses that interfere, horses that are lame, etc.

The more difficult the work, the more pleasure in doing it right.

You owe it to Your Horse

Shoes that fit your horse's feet are the only way to keep him sound and comfortable.

If your horse could talk he would say "take me to



Wm. Albrecht's
The Club Shoe-
ing Forge
512 Second St. South."
Do It.

A. A. EICH
AUTOMOBILES
18-18 Seventh Ave. North
St. Cloud, Minn.

TENVOORDE GARAGE
Cor. 5th Ave. S. and 2nd St.
Tourist Headquarters, Courteous Treatment,
Modern Equipped Repair Shop, Racine and
Goodrich Tires, High Grade Gasoline and Oils.
EXCLUSIVE FORD AGENCY
Official Garage of all the Trade
ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

FEARING
TAXI and TRANSFER
Meets all Trains
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
Office 105 5th Ave. S. Phone 28

THE GRAVITY TRAFFIC
SIGN CO.
OFFICE OLD IRRP BANK BLDG. ST. CLOUD MINN.
FACTORY 7TH AVE. AND 2D STREET
Posterior the only business sign
sign on the Market Place
PATENT APPLIED FOR

PAN MOTOR COMPANY

(FROM AN ADVERTISEMENT OF 1917)



"The Pan Motor Company is incorporated for \$5,000,000. It secured a tract of land on the western limits of the city, 47¾ acres. One building, used for the assembling of demonstration cars for the salesmen and for the making of experimental cars for 1918, has been completed. It is up-to-date in all respects, having an independent heating system and water supply; paint shop with finishing rooms fully equipped for modern air brush work; a machine shop provided with the latest machinery, electrically driven; a pattern shop equipped with the most modern wood-working machinery; stock room, and an assembly floor where four or five cars can be assembled at one time."



S. C. PANDOLFO

On July 4, 1917, Samuel Conner Pandolfo gave a gigantic barbecue. Tons of bread and much "burned-to-a-crisp" beef brought huge crowds (below). Orders were taken for this wonder car which was described thus: "No car can give more for the money or any better satisfaction than the Pan; the price - \$950." Pandolfo's auto-making venture ended when he was brought to trial for alleged false statements in soliciting stock-sales by mail. For a short time, he operated an additional venture manufacturing metal tables and other items. Both enterprises closed down, but "Pan Town" remained as a permanent entity in the city.



WARS & THEIR AFTERMATH



H. J. LIMPERICH

When war was declared against Spain in 1898, President McKinley called for a Volunteer Army. Immediately Governor Clough tendered four regiments of Infantry. In May, 1898, Captain James E. McKelvy's company, known as Company M 13th Minnesota Volunteers, was given a royal send-off. After a dinner, farewell speeches were made by C. F. MacDonald, Commander of the J. M. McKelvy Post GAR, Fred Schilplin representing the mayor, and others. A flag was presented to the Company which included H. J. Limperich, (left), John B. Pattison, Edward J. Brick, Joseph Capser, Henry M. Fischer, Paulinus Huhn, Martin Rieder, Henry Tenvoorde, Joseph Steffes and William D. Whiting



J. I. Donohue, chairman of the Draft Board, leads a group leaving for World War I.



One of the first groups to leave for World War I. Sylvester Fandel and Julius Dominik are in the group.



Wallace Chute, one of the casualties of World War I. The Saint Cloud American Legion Post is named in his honor.



The Veterans Administration Hospital at Saint Cloud was dedicated in 1924. At the time it had a bed capacity of 325; today it has an average patient population of 1350. 55% are World War I veterans, 35% are World War II veterans, and the balance are Spanish-American War and Korean conflict veterans. Its operation requires 725 employees.

Almost before World War I was over, another enemy struck — influenza.

NOTICE

To All Patrons of the MINER THEATRE

Our Theatre has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and will be heated to comply with orders of acting Mayor Geo. Magnuson. Would also state our Theatre has one of the best ventilating systems in the Northwest.

WE OPEN MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11th.

WITH

JACK PICKFORD

in

"MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL"

AND

{3rd. Episode of
'THE FIGHT
FOR MILLIONS'

PARKS & RECREATION

The city park in the old days had been a place to hear a band concert or visit with friends. Central Park, between 5th and 4th Avenues and 7th and 8th Streets, in Lower Town had been the gift of John Wilson. In 1938, the name was changed to Barden Park. Empire Park was the first park the city purchased. They paid \$1,200 for it and named it Empire possibly because the railroad of J. J. Hill, the Empire Builder, ran north of it. In 1911, C. A. Gilman offered land for a park to be named in honor of his wife, Hester. When P. J. Seberger was mayor in 1912, he persuaded property owners to donate the land for Riverside Park. In 1926, the city purchased land for recreational facilities at 21st Avenue and 3rd Street North and named it Seberger Park in 1935. Wilson Park has been city property since 1921, but only recently was it developed. Williams Gardens, near Lake George, and Munsinger Park, on the East Side, are named in honor of Leonard Williams, a member of the Park Board, and Joseph Munsinger, for many years Superintendent of Parks.

The City Recreation Program today runs winter and summer and includes activities for the young (Hot Rod Derby) and old (Golden Agers).



The Boy Scout program has long been an example of the recreational activities available in Saint Cloud. The above picture, taken in 1923, shows the Boy Scouts who managed the city for a day. Left to right: William Robbins, John (Tim) Kaeveny, Dick Strobel, Louis Barrett, Angus McQueen, Wendell Henning, Earl Cooke, unknown, Don Koch, Paul Strichen, Max Kern, Julius Kost, Bernard Young, Nick Krausert, unknown, and Brady Vradenberg.



In 1923, just two years after the national organization was started, Saint Cloud had Camp Fire Girls. One of the leaders of the first group was Miss Ruth Mitchell, above.



THE POST OFFICE GOES FOR A RIDE . . . AND BECOMES CITY HALL

In 1937, Saint Cloud needed a city hall and the Federal government decided the city needed a new post office. When negotiations were completed, the city had purchased the Federal Building for \$42,636.67, including \$6,965 to move the building to the site the city bought for \$9,000.



Moved off its foundation, the building began its two-month trip down St. Germain Street on March 5. Horses, driving a capstan, furnished the motive power, and constant braking kept the building from "running away." The city took possession of its new "headquarters" in 1938, and the post office moved back from its temporary quarters in the Institute to a brand new building on the same old location.

Directly below is a picture taken in 1925 just before Emil Henneman, Superintendent of Mails, conducted Uniform Inspection. Left to right: Wm. Palmersheim, Paul J. Tholl, John Winter, Herb Cross, Harry McConnell, Art Blaske, Art Deering, George Juenemann, Al Dickinson, Charles Steinworth, Ben Schroeder, Al Sauer, Lawrence Hingsberger, Ferdinand Held and Frank Schroeder.



Women of SAINT CLOUD

These are a few of the many women of accomplishment of John Wilson's town.



Mrs. W. B. Mitchell (Emily Whittlesey), left, who was prominent in the social and cultural life of early Saint Cloud. Miss Isabel Lawrence, second from left, came to Saint Cloud Normal in 1879 as Director of the Training Department. Later, during the illness of President Shoemaker, she served as President. Lawrence Hall is named in her honor. Mrs. E. S. Hill, third from left, wife of photographer Eugene Hill, was a member of the Board of Education from 1897 to 1907. Mrs. Fred Schilplin, right, was an organizer and active member of many Saint Cloud clubs formed after the turn of the century. Two of these were the American Association of University Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution of which she was the first Regent.



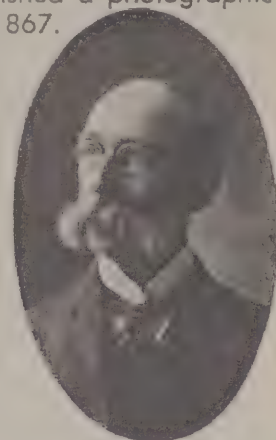
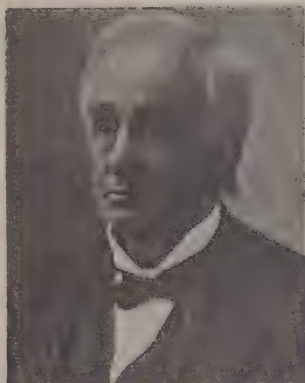
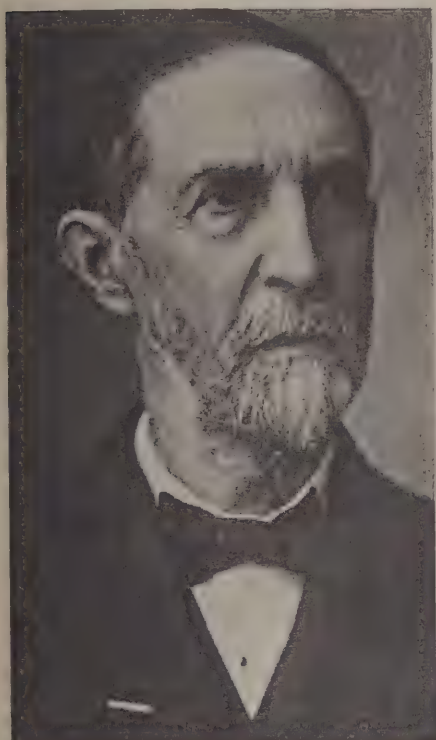
Mary Gallagher, left, was a teacher and principal in Saint Cloud Public Schools from 1899 to 1947. Elizabeth Clark, second from left, was Principal of Saint Cloud Public High School (since 1917, the Technical High School) from 1911 to 1947. Miss Florence E. Wright, third from left, for 22 years the Professor of Housing and Design at Cornell University, and an authority on Decorative Design. Cited in 1947 and 1950 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for her "superior service" in extension work. Roma Gans, right, Professor of Education at Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York City.

Not pictured: Mrs. E. F. Moore, who was the wife of a banker, and acted for the Sunshine Society and the city in caring for the poor. Her hands would be so sparkling with rubies and diamonds that she could scarcely bend her fingers, yet she was also so understanding and democratic that she was genuinely loved by those she helped. She served as an "unofficial" police woman and, when the Reading Room Society had succeeded in securing an ordinance calling for food inspection, Mrs. Moore was appointed by the mayor as the first City Pure Food Inspector. She was also fond of fishing and spent at least two mornings a week down at the dam.



MEN of SAINT CLOUD

Far left, Alexius Edelbrock (son of Anton) became the second Abbot at St. John's Abbey. Stephen Miller, second from left, was Governor from January, 1864, to January, 1866. E. S. Hill established a photographic studio here in 1867.



Christopher Columbus Andrews, left, served in the Union Army and later was U.S. representative to the Scandinavian countries. Impressed with their conservation program, he crusaded so strongly for similar measures here that he was known as the Apostle of Minnesota Forestry. Henry Chester Waite, second from left, came to Saint Cloud from Pennsylvania in 1855, and with his brothers-in-law, Nehemiah P. Clarke and Thomas C. McClure, was prominent in the banking business and a law firm. Because he and his family owned land in what is now Waite Park, that village was called by his name in the early 1890's. Jacob V. Brower, third from left, "1844-1905, Explorer, Archaeologist, Ethnologist, Father of Itasca State Park, Discoverer of the utmost visible sources of the Mississippi River. One of the world's greatest authorities on the natural history and anthropology of the upper Mississippi basin." Dr. George Stanton Brigham, right, came to Saint Cloud in 1878.



Arthur Morgan, left, formerly President of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, an authority on conservation, was head of the T.V.A. under the New Deal. Herbert Gould, second from left, graduated from Saint Cloud High School in 1907 and is today Professor of Voice at the University of Missouri. Dr. Robert L. Calhoun, third from left, grand-nephew of General Sylvanus Lowry, is a Professor at Yale Divinity School. Glanville Smith, second from right, is an author, map-maker and historian. He has written articles on Minnesota and Wisconsin for the National Geographic, and a series of travel essays for the Atlantic Monthly. His book, "Many A Green Isle", was written while traveling on a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation. Byron Barr, right, whose stage name is Gig Young, has a successful career in motion pictures and television.

MODERN EDUCATION



Perhaps what we call "modern" education began way back in 1907 when the Reading Room Society for several summers paid the salary of Elmer Knutson who taught SLOJD (whittling with a purpose). In the early 1920's, the first night school classes were taught at Technical High School. The climax of years of industrial and vocational training was reached in the H. B. Gough Vocational Building. Here students are trained in a variety of arts and skills. Also part of the curriculum is a driver training program which is intended to make better drivers of the citizens of tomorrow.



In keeping with the growth reflected in public education, parochial schools have also become more versatile, more efficient. Holy Spirit, above right, on the elementary level, is one of such units serving the south central section of the community. The reading room of the David L. Kiehle Library, middle right, on the campus of Saint Cloud Teachers College, is completely functional. Lower right, Stewart Hall, one of the main buildings at T.C., the largest such college in the state. In 1921, foreshadowing the modern trend, the name of the school was changed from Normal School to the present State Teachers College. Elementary schools, too, have kept pace. Below left, Lincoln School.



CHURCHES of TODAY



Progress is reflected in the churches of today as well as the schools. They have ceased to resemble the fortresses of the Middle Ages and have taken on an appearance, both inside and out, all their own. The interior view of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, above left, shows a simplicity of design which characterizes the modern church. The First Methodist Church, above right, reflects similar design features in this exterior view.

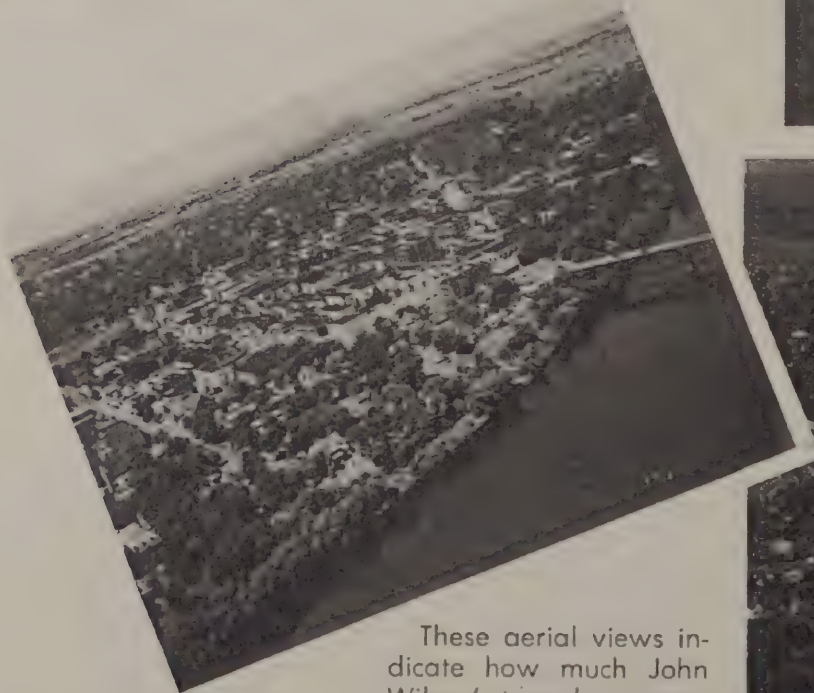
Radio Telephone Airport



During 1920-21, 4 listeners, including a cat's whiskers set at the Fire Hall, heard Robert Witschen on station 9SV, one of three in the state. From 1922 to 1927, WFAM, the Times Publishing Company station was on the air. A second start was made in 1937 with KFAM. In 1950 WJON started broadcasting, and since 1955 has been owned by John Haerle.



Saint Cloud has had the services of a modern municipal airport since 1934 when the A. G. Whitney Memorial Airport was dedicated. Below, Mathew Hall, the "oldest" active business man in Saint Cloud, takes on the "newest" in phones when dial service was extended to this area in 1955.



These aerial views indicate how much John Wilson's town has grown in the past one hundred years.



THE CENTURY CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed to the Centennial Fund one dollar for each year of St. Cloud's first century.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.
Reddy Kilowatt - Your Electrical Servant

FANDEL'S
In St. Cloud Since 1882

DAN MARSH DRUGS
And Walgreen Agency Drugs

THE ST. CLOUD DAILY TIMES
Published for 95 Years

J. C. PENNEY CO.
Always First Quality

TENVOORDE MOTOR COMPANY
St. Cloud's First Auto Dealership

SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.
70 Years of Customers' Satisfaction

MATHEW HALL LUMBER CO.
Serving St. Cloud Since 1889

ZAPP STATE BANK
Since 1889

HERBERGER HART CO.
The Store of Famous Brands

THE FIRST AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
First in Name and Service

GAMBLES SHOPPING CENTER
Always Better Buys at Gambles

ST. CLOUD NATIONAL BANK
Pioneers in Drive-In Banking

BERT BASTON MOTOR CO.
Chevrolet Sales and Service

GUARANTY STATE BANK & TRUST CO.
Complete Banking Services

METZROTH'S
100 Years of Service

W J O N RADIO STATION
Music - News - Sports

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Proud To Be In St. Cloud

LAKELAND BAKERIES INC.
Bakers of Sunbeam Energy-Packed Bread

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.
IH Products Pay for Themselves in Use

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.
It Means So Much to Keep in Touch

WHITNEY SECURITIES CO.

THE WOODCRAFT CO.
Custom Built Cabinet Work

THE VISION-EASE CORPORATION

A. J. DANIEL CO.
Furniture and Funeral Service Since 1881

ST. CLOUD LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS
Dependable Service Since 1899



THE HALF CENTURY CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed fifty dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Fund.

SEVEN-UP BOTTLING CO.
Nothing Does It Like 7-Up

POWELL HARDWARE CO.
100 Years of Good Hardware Only

GRANITE CITY IRON WORKS
50 Years of Foundry and Machine Service

PEPSI COLA BOTTLING CO.
In the Bernick Family Over 40 Years

THE NEW CLOTHES STORE
St. Cloud's Style Center for Men

GRUNDMAN MOTORS
Your Dependable Auto Dealer Since 1910

HOTEL ST. CLOUD
Air Conditioned Coffee Shop & Bar

ST. CLOUD MENS STORE INC.
Nationally Known Brands

ST. REGIS PAPER CO.
Printing and Publication Papers

SECURITY BLANK BOOK & PRINTING CO.
50 Years of Service to the Community

RAYMOND MOTOR TRANSPORTATION, INC.
Pioneers in Motor Transportation

SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
Pioneer Thrift & Home Financing

QUALITY DAIRY CO., INC.
Quality Dairy Products

CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA
Local No. 930

SIMONSON CASHWAY CO.
Building Materials for Less

RUBALD BEVERAGE CO.
Friendly Grain Belt for Friendly Folks

LANDWEHR MOVING SERVICE INC.
"Moving" Forward with St. Cloud for 58 Years

STROBEL'S
Quality Jewelry for 42 Years

KLEIN MOTOR CO.
Oldsmobile - Cadillac - 23 Years

THE HOLES-WEBWAY CO.
Webway Paper Products Since 1926

MAY PRINTING CO.
Creative Printers & Lithographers Since 1915

STEARNS MANUFACTURING CO.
Quality Sporting Goods Products

GRANITE BOWL
Largest Bowling Center in Central Minnesota

ROBERTSON LUMBER CO.
In Action Since 1881

SUPER-VALU FOOD MART
The Place You Go for The Brands You Know

GRANITE CITY ELECTRIC CO.
Electrifying St. Cloud for 40 Years

CENTRAL LUMBER CO.
Friendly, Helpful Service for Over 50 Years

CONLON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Builder of Better Buildings

ST. CLOUD NEWS
Printers and Publishers

SMITH DISTRIBUTING CO.
Your Friendly Shell Oil Distributor

DRS. GOEHRS, GOEHRS & NEILS

ST. CLOUD BUSINESS COLLEGE
Business Training Since 1902

BARBAROSSA & SONS, INC.
35 Years in Municipality Contracting

WEBER JEWELRY & MUSIC CO.
Next Door to the Post Office for 51 Years



THE QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed twenty-five dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Fund.

THIES PONTIAC

Pontiac Sales and Service

STEVENSON'S

Fashion Apparel

PICKARD MOTOR CO.

Your Chrysler-Plymouth Dealer

SPORLEDERS HEATING, PLUMBING & APPLIANCES

Home of Good Heating & Plumbing

OTTO BROTHERS

Your Dodge-Plymouth Dealer

DONLIN MILLWORK CO.

Leading St. Cloud in Windows and Doors

MEGARRY BUICK CO.

The Thrill of the Year Is Buick

MOLITOR REXALL DRUG

Over Sixty Years of Professional Service

C. F. LADNER HARDWARE CO.

Same Location Since 1866

DR. P. L. HALENBECK

DR. ROBERT T. PETERSEN

DR. C. B. THURINGER

SCHMIDT PLUMBING AND HEATING

Your Roto-Rooter Service Co.

NASH FINCH CO.

Nash's Coffee Gives You A Breakfast Lift

COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.

Even The Bubbles Taste Better

LANTZ OPTICAL CO.

The Right Glasses Make a Difference

SCHIFF SHOE STORE

Shoes For the Entire Family

EICH MOTOR CO.

Studebaker Sales and Service For More Than Fifty Years

CHAMPA STUDIOS

A Complete Photographic Service

THREE SISTERS

Ladies' and Children's Apparel

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

Quality in Variety

SCHMID MEAT & GROCERY

Serving You The Best in Meat for 100 Years

MODERN BAR AND CAFE

Steak, Chicken and Seafood

MID-CENTRAL LOAN CO., INC.

Home Owned and Home Operated

PRESS BAR AND CAFE

Good Food At Its Best

OSCO DRUG

Pioneers In Modern Drug Merchandising

HARRY'S

Formerly Andy Hamms

J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

A Complete Selection of Quality Merchandise

MEAD WELL DRILLING CO.

If It's Water You Want

DeZURIK SHOWER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Valves and Paper Mill Equipment

RENGEL PRINTING CO.

Producers of Good Printing Since 1921

CREDIT BUREAU OF ST. CLOUD

40 Years of Progress With St. Cloud

THE MODERN FLORAL

St. Cloud's Oldest Florist

HOORNIBROOK CO.

Hudson & Willys Sales & Service For 35 Years

GAS SERVICE INC.

For Heating, Gas, The Clean Blue Flame, Is Better

DREWS BUSINESS COLLEGE

Business Education for Employment for 28 Years

ST. CLOUD METAL WINDOW CO.

Aluminum Windows, Awnings and Doorhoods

QUALITY COAL & OIL CO.

Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil - Gasoline

THE WILLIAMS HARDWARE CO.

Automobile Accessories - Heavy Hardware

KNAPP PLUMBING & HEATING INC.

For Better Plumbing & Heating See Us

OMMIES MUSIC & REPAIR CO.

Music Is Our Business - Not A Sideline

THE TYPEWRITER SHOP

Office Equipment Sales & Service for 26 Years

ST. CLOUD TENT & AWNING CO.

Serving Your Awning Needs for 33 Years

MODERN OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

Specialists In Office Duplicating

MILLER MOTOR CO.

Your Friendly Packard-Nash-GMC Dealer

AL'S ELECTRIC

Electrical Contracting - 23 Years Experience

LONG'S BEAUTY AND BARBER SHOP

Serving You Since 1914

ELECTRIC MOTOR SERVICE

We Do It Better

ST. CLOUD SEWING CENTER

Serving the Home-maker Is Our Business

JACK LUTGEN AUTO ELECTRIC

Batteries - Generators - Starters - Regulators

UBERECKEN FURNITURE

The Home of Better Home Furniture

ST. CLOUD FUR SHOP

Quality Furs Since 1920

ENGA'S CAFE

Only The Best Is Good Enough For Our Customers

SWANSON'S RADIO & TELEVISION

Serving You For 25 Years

SWIGGUM'S MOTEL AND CAFE

For the Rest Of Your Life

GENERAL TRADING COMPANY

Automotive - Industrial - Heavy Hardware - Steel

BLOOMER & SCHWARTZ

Meet the Two Bills at Bloomer & Schwartz

FRANK W. JACKSON & ASSOCIATES

Architects

ST. CLOUD GLASS COMPANY

If It's a Problem in Glass - It's a Job For Us



THE QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed twenty-five dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Fund.

KAIN-HANSON

Visit our Showroom - Choose From Quality

SMALL HOUSE PLANNING BUREAU

Architects

ST. CLOUD MEAT PACKING COMPANY

Let's Help St. Cloud Grow!

LOUIS PINAULT

Architect

FREEDMAN FURNITURE COMPANY

Where Quality Prevails

LIBERTY LOAN AND THRIFT CORPORATION

An Industrial Loan & Thrift Company

JACK FROST HATCHERY

Thirty Years of Poultry Service

KOPPY-UNGER INC.

DeSoto-Plymouth Sales and Service

THIELMAN HARDWARE

Your Hardware Merchant for 70 Years

PEARSON HEATING & SHEET METAL CO.

Heating Engineers Since 1921

COLBERT FUNERAL HOME

Sympathetic Service Since 1929

J. F. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

Complete Service in Building Materials

FOREMOST-IVES ICE CREAM COMPANY

Better Than Good Is Foremost

COX'S BAKERY

Cox's For High Quality - Low Prices

PURITY MILK CO.

Serving St. Cloud For Twenty Five Years

DIAMOND SPRINGS BEVERAGE CO.

Beverages - In The Land of Sky Blue Waters

THE MAYTAG SHOP

25 Years - Maytag Sales & Service

GRANITE CITY JOBBING CO.

Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Fountain Supplies

PETERS TAILORING, FURS & FABRICS

Our 70th Year

ST. CLOUD MILLING CO.

Birchmont Feeds - Grain Buyers

136th INF. REGIMENT - MINN. NATIONAL GUARD

Serving Minnesota Since June 11, 1862

DONOVAN'S REAL SAUSAGE

Kitchen Fresh Products

THE CAMERA SHOP

Established 1947

METAL ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

Three Generations of Good Roofs

E. C. WILHELM, REALTOR

Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Sales - Appraisals

THE LOG LODGE

Remembered For Good Food Since 1915

THE SIVINSKI COMPANY

Quality Furniture & Funeral Service for 40 Years

ARCHIE N. BISENIUS, CONSIGNEE

Phillips - 66 for '56

ST. CLOUD BUS LINES & CHARTER SERVICE

St. Cloud's Public Transportation Servant

DAIRYLAND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Finest in Dairy Products

FLEET MOTOR SUPPLY CO.

Automotive - Hardware - Paint - Electrical

BINNIE'S FLOWER SHOP & GREENHOUSE

Flowers and Plants for Every Occasion

THE STOCKINGER COMPANY

Creative Advertising Services

ACE BAR AND CAFE

Knotty Pine Liquor Store

CARL'S SUPER MARKET

Where You Always Buy For Less

SENTINEL PUBLISHING CO.

Printing and Publishing Since 1854

FAIRGROUNDS BALLROOM

Friday, Old Time - Saturday, Modern

ST. CLOUD AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

Wholesale Automotive Distributors

GENE KROPP, BUILDER

The 3rd Generation of Contractors in St. Cloud

DINNDORF PAINT & WALLPAPER STORE

Decorators of Distinction Since 1916

JACK'S OUTLET STORE

No Fancy Fixtures - No Fancy Prices

GAIDA'S SAUSAGE HOUSE

We Advertise the Best - We Sell What We Advertise

THE KOERNER COMPANY

Quality Foods & Meats Since 1920

ST. CLOUD DAIRY

Grade "A" Milk for Grade "A" Customers

APPERT'S

Groceries - Meats - Frozen Foods

NEIL ELECTRIC CO.

Serving St. Cloud Since 1888

EDDIES SUPER MARKET

Supplying Food to Our Neighbors for 53 Years

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

Cash Registers, Accounting and Adding Machines

ST. CLOUD COLD STORAGE LOCKER CO.

Locker & Meat Processing Plant Since 1938

DEEP ROCK B & H OIL CO.

The Stop That Keeps You Going

SANITARY MEAT & FRUIT MARKET

St. Cloud's Downtown Leading Meat & Fruit Merchant

SOCONY-MOBIL OIL COMPANY

The Sign of Friendly Service

DIETMAN'S GROCERY

Your Neighborhood Grocer for 23 Years

HAUCK COAL & SUPPLY CO.

Minnesota & New Holland Implements - Coal - Oil

FOURTH WARD MEAT MARKET

Your Grocer & Meat Men For 59 Years

LENARZ & SONS

Master Printers

PLANTENBERG WHEEL SERVICE

Serving St. Cloud Motorists Since 1930

QUALITY DRY CLEANERS & SHIRT LAUNDRY

Quality Means the Best



THE QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed twenty-five dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Fund.

HERMAN & LEO JUENEMANN

Producing Food for St. Cloud for 100 Years

CONDON & POGANSKI, REALTORS

Complete Real Estate Service

ST. CLOUD POULTRY & EGG CO.

Processors of Armour Star Flavor Fresh Poultry

KOWALKOWSKI INSURANCE & REALTORS

27 Years of Reliable Service

KOCH & SON MANUFACTURING CO.

Custom Built Truck Bodies - Established 1893

THE BENSEN AGENCY

Realty & Insurance Service Since 1914

PURE OIL COMPANY

Be Sure With Pure

GAMBRINO INSURANCE AGENCY

Service Is Our Policy Since 1925

PURITY ICE & FUEL CO.

Ice and Purity Fuels

CHRIS J. YUNKER & ALLEN E. TOWN

Real Estate Exclusively

MARK SCHNETTLER, CONSIGNEE

Texaco Products - The Best Friend Your Car Ever Had

W. F. HONER, REALTOR

We Sell the Earth and Insure What's On It

LAWRENCE F. POPP, DISTRIBUTOR

Your Friendly Skelly Man

BORGERT CONCRETE PRODUCTS

Serving St. Cloud Since 1923

PORWOLL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Your Electrical Servant Since 1925

TROJAN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT MFG. CO.

Lifetime Playground Equipment Since 1896

J. L. RICHARDSON

Dependable Real Estate & Insurance Service

NORTHWESTERN OIL CO.

St. Cloud's Oldest Fuel Dealer

HUNSTIGER'S MARKET

Quality Meats Since 1882

CITIES SERVICE OIL CO.

S. E. Kowitz - Arthur M. Schoenecker, Distributors, Agents

BENSEN PLUMBING & HEATING

Since 1917 - Quality and Service

GOETTEN'S MARKET

Since 1865 The Home of Homemade Sausages

TRAYNOR & HERMANSON

Architects

WIDE AWAKE CLEANERS & SHOE REPAIR

Head to Foot Service Since 1921

TRU-VALUE SHOP

Style Without Extravagance

NATIONAL TEA STORES

See National First

MAIERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

Reliable Service Since 1915

TSCHUMPERLIN-WILLIAMS FUNERAL HOME

Our 83rd Year of Funeral Service

SEVENTH AVENUE CAFE

Tasty Foods the Home-Cooked Way

NATIONAL BUSHING & PARTS CO.

Auto Parts House of the Northwest

CLANCY REXALL DRUG STORE

Reliable Prescription Service

ST. CLOUD IRON WORKS CO.

76 Years of Machine Shop and Foundry Service

MEGARRY BROTHERS

The Best In Concrete

HOME FURNITURE CO.

Where Quality and Fair Prices Prevail

LANDY PACKING COMPANY

Congratulations to St. Cloud on Your Birthday

ST. CLOUD JOBBING CO.

Tobacco, Candy, Drug Sundries Since 1938

ROBERTSON RADIO & TV SERVICE

Twenty Five Years of Dependable Service

ST. CLOUD ENGRAVING CO., INC.

Photoengravers

KEMPS ICE CREAM CO.

Serving St. Cloud for Twenty Seven Years





THE DECADE CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed ten dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Club.

EARL J. MEINZ
Judge of Probate

FRANK RAMLER
County Auditor

DAVID T. SHAY
County Attorney

LEE J. KOST
County Treasurer

ALBERT W. SCHMITT
Clerk of District Court

CHARLES B. SERSEN
Deputy License Registrar

RAY H. BRUNING
Register of Deeds

PETER A. LAHR
Sheriff, Stearns County

STRACK CONSTRUCTION CO.
Commercial - Industrial - Residential - since 1938

ARTHUR MAYER, DISTRIBUTOR
Conocb Products in St. Cloud

TRA-CLARE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Hair Styling and Permanents

O K CAFE
Serving good food to fine people since 1918

KEN CATER'S SPORT SHOP
Finest Quality Gun Repairing

CARL FRITZ, PHOTOGRAPHER
Portraits and Commercial Photography

ST. CLOUD FLORAL
Flowers, Gifts and Candy

FREDRICKS DEPARTMENT STORE
Your Friendly Family Clothing Center

WEIDNER'S
Plumbing and Heating

WENCK FOOD MARKET
Self-Service

JIM'S BICYCLE SHOP
Serving Your Children is My Business

ST. CLOUD NEWS AGENCY
Enjoy Yourself - Read a Magazine

STEVENSON'S
Serving Central Minnesota Over 35 Years

G. H. SHOEN GROCERY
Friendly Service Since 1939

K. F. WEIHS CONOCO SERVICE
Serving the Motorist With Conoco Products

ST. CLOUD PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.
St. Cloud National Farm Loan Association

GAMBLE ROBINSON CO.
Food Wholesalers

BRUNING DRUG STORE
Your Prescription Drug Store

YOUNG AGENCY
Real Estate & Insurance Since 1910

SCHUH'S GROCERY
Quality Food

BUSINESS MACHINES & EQUIPMENT CO.
Sales and Service of Office Equipment

WAIBEL'S
A Good Place To Eat & Drink

H & S SHOE SHOP
For Shoes of Quality

HENDERSON'S MOBILE SERVICE
Complete Mechanical Service

KUNKEL'S INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance For Less

CHEFS CAFE
Chicken, Seafood and Steak

NISKERN INSURANCE AGENCY
Safety First

BARKER SHOE STORE
Beautiful Shoes for the Ladies

WEST SIDE LIQUOR STORE
Featuring All Nationally Known Liquors & Wines

HOLES BODY SHOP
Quality Body and Fender Service

HOTEL SPANIOL
Good Place for Fun

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSURANCE CO.
Complete Personal Insurance

MILLS TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICE
Offset Printing - Direct Mail - Mimeographing

CONDON'S LIQUOR STORE
Wines, Liquors and Beer

KINNEY'S SHOE STORE
Shoes For The Family

ROSS & SCHREINER TILE COMPANY
Ceramic Tile - Contractors

ERICKSON ELECTRIC SERVICE
Electrical Installations and Repairs

STUDER CLEANERS
East St. Cloud's First Dry Cleaners

P X LIQUOR STORE
Compliments of Dur Nierengarten

AMERICAN LINEN SUPPLY CO.
Pioneers in Linen Supply In St. Cloud

CITIZENS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
Money in Minutes

VOLANTE'S STUDIO
Portraits of Distinction

TEE PEE DAIRY STORE
Land O'Lakes Products

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS
Local No. 49

SAMPSON'S SHOES
Poll-Parrot, Trim-Tred, Rand & Star Brand Shoes

ZYLLA TELEVISION SERVICE
Service is our Business

BACHMAN JEWELERS
Our 30th Year

FISCHER FLOOR COMPANY
Floors of Distinction

DAIRY QUEEN DRIVE INN
 The Cone With the Curl on Top
ST. CLOUD PAINT COMPANY
 Low in Cost - Tops in Quality
R. M. ROTTER FURS
 Complete Fur Service
CENTRAL WELDING SUPPLY INC.
 Everything For Welding Anything
HOME GROCERY & MEATS
 Truzinski's - 45 Years of Friendly Service
PAUL J. PAPPENFUS COMPANY
 A St. Cloud Builder Since 1916
MAID RITE SANDWICH SHOP
 The Sandwich Delicious
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS
 Local No. 647
SIEVERDING SIGNS
 St. Cloud's Oldest Sign Company - Since 1928
EDWARD V. CARLIN
 Reliable Insurance & Real Estate Agency
STEIN'S LIQUOR STORE
 For Brands of Good Taste
ELECTRONIC'S ASSOCIATE #4
 T.V. and Electronic Supplies
BEE LINE GARAGE
 25 Years of Specialized Alignment Service
VIRGIL R. CHIRHART
 Weather-Stripping - Cabinets
PHILIPS HEATING COMPANY
 Your Home's Complete With Toridheet
BOOKBINDERS LOCAL #135
CARL DOERNER, STATIONER
 Your Stationer for 36 Years
FRIENDLY LIQUOR STORE
 The Stop of Friendly Service
TELSTAD & LEWIS OUTDOOR ADVERTISING
 Put Your Advertising Outdoors
EAST SIDE FURNITURE CO.
 New and Used Furnishings
VARNER AND KAMPA MARKET
 Meats and Groceries
DONALD E. COTE
 Certified Public Accountant
CONTINENTAL PRESS & SUPPLY
 Our 10th Year
MATT'S HAMBURGER INN
 Home of the Giant Burger
THE GRAN-A-STONE COMPANY
 Central Minnesota's Masonry Supply
CULLIGAN SOFT WATER SERVICE
 You Don't Have To Buy It To Try It
CENTRAL LABOR UNION AUXILIARY
SCHNEIDER FLOORING CO.
 Complete Floor Covering Service
VARNER INSURANCE AGENCY
 Since 1921
BEAUDREAU'S BAR
 The Working Man's Bar on the East Side
EAST SIDE LAUNDRY AND CLEANERS
 Complete Laundry & Dry Cleaning Service
KAY'S MOTEL
 A Home for Those Who Travel
HOME GAS CO.
 Home Gas - The All-Purpose Fuel
CENTRAL PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
 Where Service is More Than a Slogan
CATER & ODEGARD
 Farm Machinery & Supplies
HOJEM'S FUEL & GAS
 Prompt Metered Deliveries
STATE HIGHWAY EMPLOYEES
 Local #604
WITSCHENS GROCERY
 Better Foods Since 1922
MINNESOTA STRUCTURAL STEEL CO.
GOPHER LUMBER & WRECKING CO.
ALAMO CAFE & SERVICE STATION
ROY GERLACH GARAGE
 Complete General Repairing
PLIAM LINOLEUM COMPANY
 America's Largest Floor Covering Stores
MARX LIQUOR STORE
 Serving St. Cloud Since 1935
ST. CLOUD LAUNDERETTE
 Pleasing You Pleases Us
HI-WAY WELDING & GARAGE
 Complete Welding - Automotive Repairs
JAMES J. NIERENGARTEN
 Tax Accountant
STEARNS COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.
 Abstracts of Title To All Lands In Stearns County
KARL M. WEILER
 Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.
BOB MOLITOR, PHOTOGRAPHER
 Photographs You Will Treasure
LANDWEHR'S OFF SALE LIQUOR STORE
 The Home of Good Spirits
MOCKENHAUPT SHELL SERVICE
 Thirty-four Years - Serving St. Cloud Motorists
ALLEN WOODWORK CO.
 Planning - Remodeling, Cabinets Made to Order
BOHLIG CLEANERS
 We Do It Better
ZEIS CANDY CO.
 Famous Brands Confections - Tobaccos
APPLIANCE REPAIR CENTER
 Service Is Our Business
BEUMER FUEL & HARDWARE CO.
 Plumbing, Heating & Hardware
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Life Insurance is for Living
RAU'S OFF SALE LIQUOR STORE
 The House of Good Cheer
LAHR CARPET COMPANY
 Quality Carpets - Expert Installation
WRUCK'S PURE OIL SERVICE
 Be Sure With Pure
KILE BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO.
FRED'S TELEVISION
 If Your TV is Dead, See Fred
ANDRES SUPER MARKET
 Fresh Meat, Groceries, Complete Hardware Line
PFLEPSSEN REFRIGERATION
 The House of Frigidaire
HONEY'S TAVERN
 Our Specialty - Fried Chicken - Lunch, Beer, Pop
PAT'S SERVICE STATION
 28 Years of Continuous Service
SCHEPERS JEWELRY
McCANN FUEL COMPANY
 Prompt, Clean, Courteous Service
THE HANDY GROCERY
NORTH STAR COLLECTION & EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
FARMERS CREAMERY
ALLEN & BUKER IMPLEMENT CO.
 Farm Machinery & Supplies
TECH CASH GROCERY
 Quality & Service at Your Neighborhood Store
BETZ INSURANCE AGENCY
 Insurance in all its Forms



THE DECADE CLUB

The following civic-minded firms and individuals have contributed ten dollars or more to the St. Cloud Centennial Club.

PARAMOUNT LIQUOR STORE
The Home of Good Spirits
MINNEAPOLIS STAR TRIBUNE
Allan "Scoop" Heuerman - Don C. Iverson
WEBERS CLOTHING & SHOE STORE
St. Cloud's Lower Prices, Men's and Boys' Store
WEIMAN JEWELRY
Serving St. Cloud with Quality Jewelry
ST. CLOUD OPTICIANS
For Glasses of Distinction
CHAS. W. CATER
General Insurance
BUMP'S FURNITURE & TRADING POST
New and Used Furniture
PAP'S SPORT SHOP
Serving You For The Past Decade
RALPH'S BAKERIES
Highest Quality at Lowest Prices
L. P. McBRIDE
C & A GROCERY
Your Friendly Neighborhood Grocery
BANKERS SYSTEMS, INC.
PAYCHECK SILO COMPANY
Granite-Stave Silo & Burial Vaults
WILSON AVENUE DAIRY BAR
Pioneers of Grade A Milk in St. Cloud
HUBERT P. KELLY, DISTRICT MANAGER
Equitable Life Assurance Society
EDWARD J. IHLI
Sinclair Products for the Motorist
SEUTTER'S CASH GROCERY
The Biggest Little Store in Town
STANDARD OIL CO.
ST. CLOUD CLINIC
DR. WILLIAM S. PUTNAM, CHIROPRACTOR
1928 - 1956 in St. Cloud
A. G. GUY, O.D.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
DR. DORAND N. NELSON, CHIROPRACTOR
DR. LOUIS A. LOES
DR. RAYMOND LOY
DR. E. R. KOMAREK
DR. EDWARD M. LaFOND
DR. L. A. VERANTH
DOCTORS MORRISON

ALLEN A. ATWOOD
J. ARTHUR BENSEN
HARRY E. BURNS
GEORGE B. BYERS
HOWARD I. DONOHUE
SYDNEY A. GROSS
LAWRENCE M. HALL
MARCUS HENGEL
WENDELL Y. HENNING
PAUL G. HOFFMAN
FRED J. HUGHES
MAURICE A. KLASEN
THOMAS J. MURPHY
THEODORE F. NEILS
JOHN B. PATTISON
CHARLES E. PHILLIPS
JAMES J. QUIGLEY
JAMES J. QUIGLEY, JR.
RAY J. QUINLIVAN
RICHARD R. QUINLIVAN
LOUIS J. REED
CHARLES H. RICHTER
JOHN H. SHAUGHNESSY
LLOYD STEIN
WARREN H. STEWART
HENRY H. SULLIVAN
CARLTON ECKBERG
PIERRE N. THOMEY
DR. N. T. AHMANN
DR. O. P. BRICK
DR. S. J. CAMPION
DR. GEO. W. COOK
DR. F. J. COOK
DR. L. HANSON
DR. J. H. KROPP
DR. N. J. LAHR
DR. O. M. LANGSJOEN
DR. P. H. MOOS
DR. W. H. MOOS
DR. W. H. MULLIGAN
DR. R. A. NEILS
DR. N. B. NELSON
DR. N. D. PAPPENFUS
DR. P. B. PATTISON
DR. J. M. PIKE
DR. V. W. SCHAEFER
DR. ROLAND STROMSBORG



....IN APPRECIATION

THE CENTENNIAL STEERING COMMITTEE responsible for the "Century Week" observance from June 24 thru June 30, 1956, as well as other Centennial-year activities, was appointed by the city administration in 1955. The mayor and council instigating the observance were George Byers, mayor; Allan D. Heuerman, president of the Council; and these Council members: Mathew Ampe, E. Archie Cook, Mrs. E. J. McMahon, Vernon Morrison, Anthony H. Mueller, Andrew T. Schmid. The same officials participated in the actual Centennial observance save for these changes: Mrs. McMahon and Mr. Heuerman retired from the Council in 1956, and Mr. Ampe became its president with the addition as councilmen of Virgil Chirhart and Bernard E. Williams.

The citizens serving on the active Centennial Steering Committee were James M. Gammell, chairman; Miss Gertrude Gove, Mrs. Roy Nordling, Mrs. L. H. Strommen, Glenn Carlson, Lionel Spaniol, James Meyers, L. P. McBride, Loren Thorson, Robert Welle, Edward L. Stockinger and Ray W. Halstead. Mrs. Tom Fandel served as secretary prior to her departure from St. Cloud early in 1956.

Key sub-committee chairmen for various Centennial Week functions included these citizens: L. P. McClelland, Joe H. Lacher, Jerome Burnett, Mrs. Vivian Krogh, Col. G. P. Olson, Ed Schentzel, Mrs. Tom Donlin, Jr., George Byers, Paul Vogel, E. B. Cremers, John Smith, Joe Bon Amie and John Dominik.

The important and permanent contribution to the Centennial theme of the Wilson monument was made possible through the cooperation of the Granite Manufacturers Association under the leadership of Carl W. Grewe, president, and Richard Quinlivan, executive counsel.

Civic and service organizations of the city which assumed responsibility for various phases of the observance were the Diocesan Office of the Diocese of St. Cloud, the Ministerial Association, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Sports Incorporated, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Exchange, Business & Professional Womens Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, West St. Cloud Progressives, National Guard, Central Minnesota Dairy Committee, Central Labor Union and affiliates.

The Centennial Committee owes special thanks to the St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce for the sponsorship of Dairy Day and for extensive use of its staff and facilities; and to the Stearns County Historical Society for much valuable material and assistance.

The Centennial Album committee wishes to acknowledge the use of pictures previously shown in print by the following: The Minnesota Historical Society; the Times Publishing Company; LIFE Magazine; The Beaver (Spring, 1956); the Diocese of Saint Cloud, Chancery Office; the Saint Cloud Children's Home; Retrospect, E. V. Campbell; History of Stearns County, W. B. Mitchell.

In addition, the committee is indebted for the use of pictures and for information supplied by the following: The Stearns County Historical Society Museum; Miss Albertina Anderson; Sister M. Grace, O.S.B.; WJON; Joseph P. Koshiol; Leo Rosenberger; Mrs. Mary Plantenberg; Felix Edelbrock; Mrs. Sam Chute; A. G. Whitney Lands; Fandel's; Schaefer Book Store; Mrs. Rena Schaefer Walbank; The Spode Shop; Harry E. Atwood; the Zapp State Bank; Mathew Hall Lumber Co.; Metzroth Clothing; Miss Helen Hill; Mrs. R. F. Stevenson; Mrs. J. M. Dobson; Mrs. Hugo Grundman; Mrs. George Lehrke; Miss Helen Carter; the Chamber of Commerce; the City Hall; 1956 Post Office Employees; French Government Tourist Office; the Peter Juenemann family; the Frank Bach family; Mrs. Bernard Bachman; Mrs. John Nentl; Mr. Frederick Schilplin; Earle Thompson; the Bethlehem Lutheran Church; the First Baptist Church; Mrs. Victor Anderson; Glanville Smith; Miss Florence E. Wright; Miss Cecelia Arvanitis; Mrs. C. F. Brigham, Sr.; Ed Brick; William Ruehle; the Veterans Administration; Mrs. William Freed; Herbert Gould; Dr. Arthur E. Morgan; Ladner's Hardware; Mrs. Genevieve Barr Merry; Miss Kathryn Thielman; the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company; the Central Labor Union; Miss Ruth Mitchell; the Fritz Studio; the Boy Scouts of America Office; the Camp Fire Girls Office; Mrs. Eugene Neri; John Bohte; the Tenvoorde Motor Company; The American Legion Post; the 1907 Saint Cloud Journal Press, Anniversary edition; Francis Bernick; St. John's Episcopal Church; History of Saint Cloud, 1854-1866, Gertrude Gove, Saint Cloud Daily Times; Cold Spring Brewing Company.

The committee is grateful to Mr. Glanville Smith for the two maps which so excellently background the story of John L. Wilson's town.

This album was designed and its production supervised by the Stockinger Company; type-composition by the Sentinel Publishing Company; lithographic negatives by the St. Cloud Engraving Company; printing by May Printing Company.

Members of the Album Editorial Committee: Miss Gertrude Gove, Chairman; Mrs. Leonard A. Williams, curator of the Stearns County Historical Museum; Mr. and Mrs. George Lehrke; Glanville Smith; Edward L. Stockinger.



Inseparable from the history of St. Cloud is the local history of the Order of St. Benedict. The city shares its Centennial year in 1956 with St. John's University at Collegeville, and with the Benedictine monks and brothers whose predecessors established their first school in St. Cloud 100 years ago. In 1957, the Benedictine Sisters of the College and Convent of St. Benedict, at St. Joseph, will mark their own Centennial in the community. The people of St. Cloud recognize that their own Centennial is enriched by the collateral record of these institutions.

LOOKING AHEAD

As St. Cloud enters its second century, it seems to be entering at the same time the second major phase of its development. There is so much real evidence that we are rapidly changing from a so-called pioneer town to a very modern metropolis. In a way, the present citizens of our community are pioneering, too, by laying the foundations of a new and greater St. Cloud. Their vision in modernizing and expanding our public facilities, in planning now for future conditions and needs, is equipping St. Cloud to meet both the challenge and the opportunities of the years ahead. I am very sure that the foresight being exercised by our people now will help make our citizens in 2056 as proud of the city as we are in 1956.

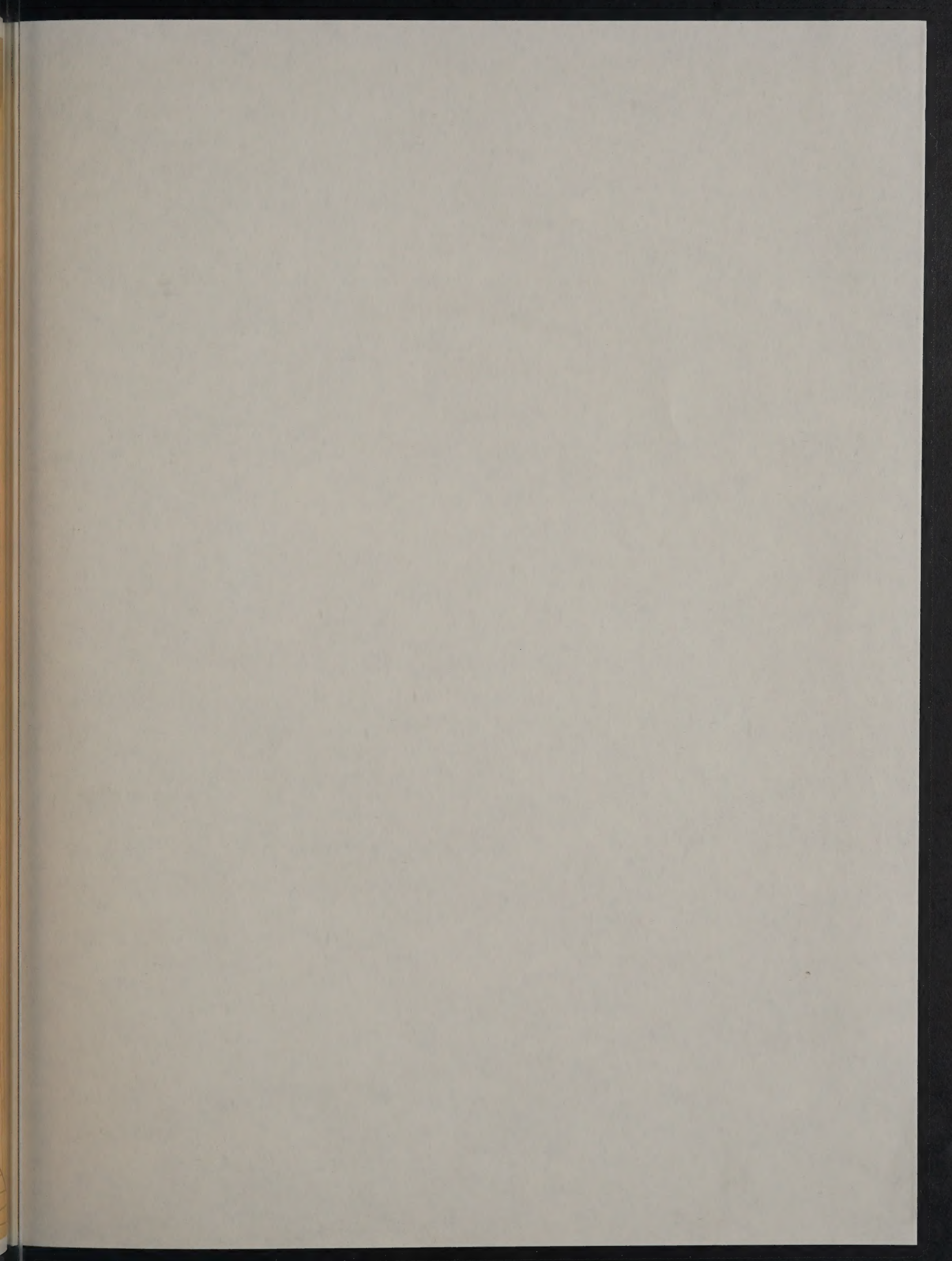
GEORGE BYERS, Mayor

The intensive work which has been required of our committee has been greatly rewarded by the privilege of re-discovering the fine, public-spirited men and women who, in each generation, led our city to new levels of culture and accomplishment. The entire pattern of the past shows that St. Cloud, while conservative in some ways, always planned well and progressed soundly. As we continue that pattern and encourage civic-minded persons, we cannot help but continue to move ahead.

JIM GAMMELL, Centennial Chairman

St. Cloud certainly has many "candles" on its 100th Birthday Cake which give us a bright outlook. The new water and sewage plants, the bridge and highway program, the off-street parking project, the new school construction, the many new and expanding industries and businesses, our exceptional hospitals and institutions, our growing neighborhood — these and many other things give us a real running start toward a great second Centennial.

MATH AMPE, President of the Council



LOOKING AHEAD . . .

As the industry looks ahead to the future, it seems to be generally agreed that the most important phase of its development will be the development of a new type of product. This is the most important phase of its development because it is the only phase of its development that is not yet fully developed. The industry is now in the process of developing a new type of product, and it is expected that this new type of product will be the most important phase of its development. The industry is now in the process of developing a new type of product, and it is expected that this new type of product will be the most important phase of its development.

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